FLANDERS--
MY COUNTRY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY

VOL. V NO. 280 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs 1,20,00 0000
Claims paid exceeds	Rs 36 00 000
Annual Income exceeds ..	Rs 25 00 000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company,

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES,
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE

Separate arrangement for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay, opposite Whiteaway Laidlow & Co., Ltd.

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Patel Brothers and on account and risk of Haji Ahmed Noor Jahomed:—

One Second hand 15-20 H.P. 4 cylinder, 4 seater, Napier Motor Car, with hood etc.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.),

1 Second-hand rubber tyred Victoria, in good order.
1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature office Brougham.
1 Second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram.
1 handsome fine pony with harness, free from bad marks.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Baj Fatmabai, widow of Esmail Casum Camadia, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Chawpati, above Islam Club, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table, arm and armless chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, carpets, lamps, pictures, sofas, easy chairs, cabinets, table ornaments, marble top tables, pictures, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, pier tables, teapoys, easy chairs, copper utensils one rubber tyred laundauletta with a pair of grey Arab horses and harness, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Dilkhus Manzil," New Queen's Road, opposite Royal Opera House, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood furniture, glass, crockeryware, and platedware, dining table, arm and armless chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, carpets, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, drawing room sofas and easy chairs, cabinets book cases, writing tables, teapoys, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, easy chairs, screens, utensils, etc., etc. The property of Abdoola Joosub Calcuttawala and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at "Gool Mansion", Mayo Road, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood also open carved household furniture; consisting of a large sliding dining table by Roberts; arm and armless chairs; large mirror back sideboard and dumb waiters one folding glass fronted screen; Persian and Brussels carpet; writing tables; drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs; reclining sofa; Singapore cane chairs; bentwood rocking chair; fancy cabinets and table ornaments; one blackwood open carved chiffonier; one walnut coloured large sideboard; pier table; iron and wooden bedsteads; large oval mirror door; large (zooma) wardrobe; one chival glass with side drawers; dressing chest of drawers; dressing and washhand tables; marble top tables; English ice box, clothes and gown presses, Shaving stand; filter crockery; aluminium utensils; etc. etc.

The property of R. Butters Esq.,

Catalogues will be published and property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW, WITH LARGE COMPOUND AND ALSO VACANT LAND ADJOINING IT AT BANDORA HILL, FACING THE SEA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Sorabji Dhunjibhoy, Sethna, the Surviving Executor of the late Mr. Dhanjibhoy Cursetji Sethna, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property, on SUNDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of land together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow, outhouses and stables thereon situate at Bandra Hill in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, containing by admeasurement one thousand and nine hundred square yards or thereabouts being a part of non-agricultural Survey No. 224 and bounded on the East by the public road, called Mount Mary Road, on the West by No. II, on the North by Laila Hall of Mr. Tulsidas Kesharvdas and on the South by Mount Villas of Mr. Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata, which said premises are assessed by the Bandora Municipality under No. 20 (F) 30, and are now in the occupation of Mr. Panthakey as tenants.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece of vacant land including therein the southern moiety of a certain footway, or passage hereafter mentioned together with the trees and shrubs standing thereon situate at Bandora Hill in the Registration Sub-district of Bandora containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five square yards more or less being a portion of the land bearing non-agricultural Survey No. 224 and bounded as follows on the East by Lot No. 1, on the West by public road, called Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Road, on the North by the northern moiety of a footway or passage, and beyond that by the property formerly of Sir Hurkisondas Narotamdas, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Mr. Henriques, known as the Blue Bungalow and partly by the property of Mr. J. N. Tata.

NOTE:—Both the lots will be first put for sale in one lot, and if not sold they will be immediately afterwards put up separately.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office at No. 14, K., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GADAG MILL SITUATE IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE DHARWAR DISTRICT.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Deccan Bank Poona in liquidation Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 19th December, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the Gadag Mills with land buildings, machinery, boilers, engines etc. as it now stands:—

The Mill has been working since the last 12 years. Yarn of 20. S. and 30. S. is turned out in this mill. There are 1,520 Mules and 11,000 Throstle Spindles and 24 Looms

'The Silk you have been admiring'

(1)
'YOUR TASTE'
(2)
'YOUR STYLE'
(3)
'YOUR FASHION'

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.

'The Silk' you have been 'admiring' is available

—ONLY—

AT—

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHICH IS THE MOST POPULAR PLACE OF RESORT IN BOMBAY TO-DAY?

Which is the place where large crowds gather every evening?
Which is the place where people get the best of things at the cheapest imaginable price?
Which is the place where all you want is exhibited in a small compass?
Which is the place where people economize money and try their luck?

IT IS,

THE JAPANESE FINE ARTS,

NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK, ESPLANADE ROAD.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd*)

The Mill is still working and is available for inspection of the bidders.

The above is a well developed concern comprising mill buildings and Machinery of large value for ready use and it givest a very suitable opportunity to an energetic and enterprising merchant for earning large profits by investment of a comparatively small additional Capital for carrying on the working of the mill.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Liquidators Deccan Bank Office, Bhowani Peth Poona or to the Bank's Solicitors Messrs. Kanga and Sayani Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE GARDEN OF CHOICHEST PLANTS.

On SATURDAY, the 15th proximo at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Malakoff Lodge," Mount Pleasant Road, a very valuable garden of most beautiful and choichest plants, consisting of Large Punkha and Date Palms, Standard Roses, Crotons Bigonia, Alamande's Acacias, Maidenhair Ferns and Ferns of other natural varieties, chrysenthemums, Asters, Flocks, and Variety of annuals and biaunuals, garden roller, garden implements, iron stands etc., the property of Sir Frederick Sprott.

The above will be on view a week before the sale and catalogues will be published.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd Nov, 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 23RD NOVEMBER, 1917, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MILNER'S SAFE, NO. 8, REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in Elphinstone Circle, Fort, opposite the Gardens, valuable teak and blackwood office and household furniture, comprising writing tables, book cases, glass door cupboards, chairs, No. 8 Remington brief typewriter, Milner's safe, mirror and panel door almyrahs, marble top tables, iron copying press, glass show cases, cushioned sofas etc., etc.

The property of Messrs. Hall and Grey and others.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE CLOTHING.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Army Clothing Factory, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 26th day of November, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the open space near the Blue Gate in Alexandra Docks, Frere Road, Fort.

Unserviceable Clothing Comprising Frocks, trousers, flannel shirts, shorts, jerseys, warm coats, socks, caps, mosquito curtains, water proof capes, blankets, etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 23rd November, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 29, 31, 25, 27, Case Nos. 243, 244, Sandhurst Road, Junction of Balu Street.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 23rd November, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by private offer a full size Billiard table with brass runners by John Roberts together with 13 Compion cues, 7 cues, 3 rests, 2 rest cues, 2 ruler frames, 2 pictures, brass lamp with 6 lights from John Roberts, 2 setters, 1 Mahogany Cabinet with Mahogany board, 1 large double cue rack, 1 small cue rack, pyramid balls, billiard balls, 4 large surrounding carpets, 2 settee side carpets, 3 door mats, etc.

Further particulars on application.

SALE THIS DAY FRIDAY THE 23RD NOVEMBER AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, INDIAN CARVED TABLES, RICH ARTISTIC CABINETS, SIDE BOARDS, RICH SILK TAPESTRY-LINED SPRING CUSHIONED COMPLETE DRAWING ROOM SUITES OF SOFAS AND CHAIRS, FULL COMPASS COTTAGE PIANO BY HENRY WARD & CO., ENGLISH VIEL-O-PHONE WITH SELECTED RECORDS HAND AND FOOT SEWING MACHINE, WILLIAM TYPEWRITER.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 23rd November at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street next to New Share Bazar very Rich Household and Office Furniture by Well-known Makers, Indian Blackwood carved tables, chairs rich artistic cabinets, sideboards Rich Silk Tapestry Lined Complete Drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, full compass Grand Cottage Piano by Henry Ward & Co., English Viel-o-Phone, with selected records hand and foot sewing machine, William Typewriter, chests of drawers, glass door book cases, marble top square tables, teak wood clothes baskets, dumb waiters, towel horses, dressing and washing tables, teakwood panel door cupboards, suite cases, carpets, lamps, single and double mirror door almirahs very rich teakwood single and double bedsteads, iron double beds, rich engravings, tables ornaments, English folding canvas cots, rich platedware, crockeryware and glassware etc., etc.

The property of a European lady.

Large Ice Box by Baldwin Burlington, Music Canterbury, Wooden Cot, Pair of Blackwood Jardineer Stands, Baba Parambulator.

By order of a well-known European Shop.

12 Straight Stoves, 3 Collapsible French stoves, 9 Electric radiators No. 1 10 Electric radiators No. 2, 3 W. K. Ice making machines, 20 Carbotoon Stoves, 1 Weighing Machine.

The property of an English lady.

1 Fairfield Camera complete with lens, 2 slides, 1 Printing frame and plate carrier.
1 Patent Shutter by Steinhut.
75 Mounts, 1 Hand painted Screen 8 by 8.
1 Handpainted Screen 6 by 4.

By order of the office concerned.

14 bundles Insulated Wire of different sizes.
1 lot timepieces and wall clocks.
1 lot carved fancy boxes and teapoys.
10 cases rice search, Japanese make.

At 4 p.m. (S.T.)

1 lot of about 205 blankets.
8 barrels about 180 doz. glass tumblers.

On account of Insurance Office concerned.

1 lot Iron pipes.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 3 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or 3e. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

INTENDING wholesale purchasers from stock of famous Ingersoll and New Haven Co's American watches need apply to KHANNA, Baria Building, Paidhonie. 892

PLEASE send your ORDERS for every article of daily use, provisions etc. Prompt attention and moderate charges. The PIONEER AGENCY, 21-39, Kalbadevi. 886

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN [illegible] reputation as an upto date [illegible] whose rep... Astrologer is well known—is on tour. Predicts yearly, monthly and daily events of one's life and answers all sorts of questions on a thorough scientific basis, and attends private calls to any part of India. Send date, time, and place of birth. Address: Watson's Hotel, Room No. 112, Bombay. 695

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—B. Ag. Specialist in Dairy Work, Pasteurizing, Sterilizing, etc. Apply to Box No. 443, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 887

WANTED—A competent practical CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for repairing and erecting old spinning mill, adjusting new parts with old ones. Apply personally to SHAKARLAL TRIKAMLAL, 174, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. 879

WANTED—A first Class Bromide and P. O. P. PHOTOGRAPHIC Printer. Apply at once to the BRANCH MANAGER, ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., Esplanade Road, Bombay. 885

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Three qualified INDIAN NURSES. Apply stating terms, etc., c/o AMBALAL SARABHAI, Shantisadan, Ahmedabad. 843

WANTED for a first class daily newspaper a thoroughly experienced man as MANAGER. Must be fully acquainted with and experienced in all the duties pertaining to the Managership of a first class newspaper office and press. Apply stating salary, etc., to the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LTD., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—For a large Firm of Chemists, Druggists and General Stores, one STOREKEEPER, one ACCOUNTANT, two CANVASSERS and two PARCEL and LETTER DESPATCHERS Men with previous experience preferred. Salaries according to qualifications. Accountant and Storekeeper will have to give security of Rs. 1,000 each. Apply in own handwriting with copies of testimonials, etc., to Box No. 437, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 857

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle, Sealing Wax, Black Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

WANTED—Two MOTOR CARS of well-known makers in perfect running order. Apply personally to SETH TULSIDAS TARACHAND KARACHIWALLA, care of Seth Khushaldas Manghatram, Koliwada, Pohumal Building, Bombay. 858

WANTED—Respectable CHIEF AGENTS in important centres of Bombay Presidency, C. P. and Native States for the Provincial Insurance Co., Ltd., on liberal terms. Rates of premiums moderate. Please apply to Secretaries, 98/4, Clive Street, Calcutta. 785

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One well-cured Crocodile skin, 8ft. by 2ft. Offer invited. Apply Box No. 441, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 873

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—One DRUM and GREY WINDER in working order. For particulars apply to Messrs. POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mill Stores, Yarns and Machinery Merchants, Mandvi Street, Ahmedabad. 659

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EXHIBITION OF FOODS AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITIES OF INDIAN PRODUCTION.

PURDAH DAY.

THE EXHIBITION will be OPEN for Purdah Ladies on WEDNESDAY, 28th November, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

J. E. JACKSON,
889 Honorary Secretary.

RO. CONSOLATO D'ITALIA A BOMBAY

SI NOTIFICA che con decreto Luogotenenziale No. 1230 tutti I Connazionali Rivedibili e riformati, nati negli anni dal 1874 al 1899 inclusivo, I quali furono mandati rivedibili o riformati fino a tutto L 11 Agosto, 1917, sono chiamati a nuova visita medica.

In conformita dell ordine emanato, gli Italiani Residenti in questa giurisdizione consolare, a cui e applicabile il decreto suddetto, sono pregati a presentarsi a questo Ro. Consolato, situato in Wallace Street, Taj Building, Lunedi 26 corrente, alle ore 3 p.m., per regolare la loro posizione.

IL RO. VICE-CONSOLE REGGENTE
A. MANZATO.
Bombay, 23 Novembre, 1917.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PENDING the construction of their own building the offices of Messrs. PATHE FRERES have been REMOVED from Hornby Road [illegible] FLOOR, No. 90, ESPLANADE ROAD, Next door to The National Bank of India Ltd., where all enquiries should be addressed in future. 810

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai HARAKHBAI, widow of SAKHARAM BHAIJIBHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Dr. SHIVSHANKER RAMCHANDRA SONEJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, lease, sale, mortgage, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 29, Churchgate Street and to the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwady 3rd Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 233 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 2011, New No. 9141, Old Survey No. 706 and New Survey No. 5410 and assessed in the Books of Assessor and Collector of Municipal Assessment under D Ward No. 1769 and Street No. 26 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said 3rd Khetwady Lane, on or towards the West by the property of the late Hormusji Festonji Batliwalla, on or towards the North by the property secondly described and on or towards the South by the property of Nusserwanji Muncherji Patel.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwady 3rd Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 195.13 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 2010, New No. 9140, Old Survey No. 705, New Survey No. 5410 and assessed in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Assessment under D Ward No. 1770 and Street No. 28 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said 3rd Khetwady Lane, on or towards the West by the property of the late Hormusji Festonji Batliwalla, on or towards the North by the property of Ramchandra Moroba, and on or towards the South by the property firstly described.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1917.
KHUNDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
895

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 24th November, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 52, Meadows Street, rich household and Office furniture comprising very beautiful satin tapestry lined, suites of sofas and chairs, marble top centre tables, single and double almyrahs, hanging cupboard, washing table, rich dressing chest of drawers, iron and wooden cots, writing tables of various designs, cane arm and armless office chairs, easy chairs, leather lined sofas, dumb-waiters, book cases, revolving book cases, tiled teapoys, hat and umbrella stands, phonograph records, etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned:—
1 Fancy writing table, arm and armless chairs, easy chair, deck chair, Remington typewriting machine, verandah bench.
By order of the concerned.
One lot ammunition boots.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CAFE-CHANTANT
in aid of
"OUR DAY"
Under the distinguished Patronage and in the presence of their Excellencies the
GOVERNOR AND LADY WILLINGDON
at the
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL
On Saturday 24th November at 8-30

DINNER 6 Rs. PER HEAD
including Concert
CONCERT DURING AND AFTER DINNER.
Plan of tables at the Taj Mahal up till 5 p. m. and afterwards at Green's

Hurry up and secure a Good Table.

LIMITED ACCOMMODATION
HAVE A GOOD EVENING AND HELP A GOOD CAUSE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
POPULAR PICTURES
EVERY NIGHT AT 6-45 & 10 P.M
"MR. DOLAN OF NEW YORK"
"WANTA MAKES A DOLLAR"
PATHE GAZETTE.
Prices:—Rs. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, Box seats Rs. 2.
PRIZES TO-MORROW SATURDAY AT 6-45 AND 10 P.M. SHOWS.
SUNDAY
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
"FAITH OF A CHILD"
"GOLDEN BELT"
"ROBINETT AS A FALSE COWBOY"
PATHE GAZETTE.
PRIZES AT THE 6-45 & 10 P. M. SHOWS
PRIZES:
AT EACH OF THE ABOVE FOUR SHOWS TO-MORROW AND SUNDAY SIX SEASON PASSES FOR THE COMING EXHIBITION WILL BE DRAWN BY LOTTERY.
2 SILVER PASSES AMONG THE PATRONS OF BOXES AND STALLS;
2 BRONZE PASSES FOR DRES CIRCLE AND BALCONY PATRONS; AND
2 CARD TICKETS FOR GALLERY PATRONS.

WAR FETE DHAR (C. I.
Opens 30th November 1917; ends with the
"OUR DAY"
DO YOUR BIT FOR THE WAR.
ATTRACTIONS OF ALL KINDS.
EVENTS:—
Theatres, Cinemas, Joywheel, Electric suspensions, Mermaid, Shooting gallery &c.
State Bands attending.
Try your luck and enter into various competitions.
Tent pegging, Driving, Marathon Race Horse and Cattle Shows &c.
Sales in various stalls of articles of local industries and exhibits from various places will be kept continulaly.
Gwalior—Dhar Motor Service running beoween Mhow and Dhar for the convenience tf the visitors.
English and Indian Refreshments available on grounds.
LALITA PRASAD VARMA
Secretary
WAR FETE, DHAR STATE.

"OUR DAY"
THE AJMER LUCKY BAG.
Tickets Rs. 1 each, may be obtained from the Honorary Treasurer c/o Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Ajmer, and are available up to the 6th December.
For every Book of twenty tickets sold one complimentary Ticket will be given FREE.
Valuable prizes have already been received, a Motor Car, Horses, several pairs of Bullocks, Buffaloes, Shot Guns, Rifles, Gramaphones, Pianos, Jewellery, Pictures, Furniture, Ornaments, Elephant Tusks, Provisions, Musical Instruments, Daggers, Swords, over Rs. 5,000 in cash prizes, and many others too numerous to mention.
A list of these valuable prizes can be had on receipt of two annas.
BUY A TICKET, IF NOT SELL A BOOK OF TICKETS, WHICH WILL ENTITLE YOU TO A FREE TICKET.

AMUSEMENTS.

2 LAST TWO NIGHTS OF 2
Present Attractive Programme
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
6-30. TO-NIGHT 10 p. m.
Tom Melbourne's
REVUE AND COMEDY CO.
In selections from the
LATEST LONDON MUSICAL
Comedies and Revues including
THE
SENTRY BOX
THE BOMBARDMENT
I. D. F. ON PARADE
HEAR MELBOURNE'S
HYMN OF HATE
A Programme full of
MIRTH AND MUSIC
including
ALBERT MORROW
presenting
AN ENTERTAINMENT SELECTED FROM A REPERTOIRE OF NOVELTIES
USUAL PRICES
LOOK OUT
for the Next Change of Programme on Sunday
THE
MEDBOURNES
will Present A New Musical Comedy
BEFORE
AND
AFTER THE HONEYMOON
preceded by a
HUMOVRESQUE
Pot-pourri of the latest songs, dances, and burlesques.
ALBERT MORROW
In new Novelties.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
LAST WEEK OF
The Great Sensational Serial
"PATRIA"
Showing real warfare:
Trench Fighting, Big Guns and even the deadly work of
TANKS.
The most realistic War Scenes ever enacted.
13th Episode
"WINGS OF DEATH."
14th Episode
"BORDER PERIL."
15th and last Episode
"FOR THE FLAG."
The triumph of Pa ria.
A Beautifully Coloured avel.
"In the County of Worcester"
"DROITWICH"
A most charming scenic film showing England at its best.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest.
TIME:—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee every Saturday & Sunday 5 p. m
NEXT WEEK
"THE RECOIL"
A Gold Rooster Play in 5 acts
featuring
WILLIAM COURTNAY
Hero of "KICK IN"
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

HAVE YOU SEEN?
the masterly five reel production of
Dr. NIKOLA
IN
A BID FOR FORTUNE
BY
GUY BOOTHBY.
It is a great mystic drama of very brilliant quality.
And
who would not like to see the one & only
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
a one reel uproarious comic farce.
AT
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
USUAL HALF RATES.
THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45, 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions
THE EXCELSIOR AT 9-30 P. M. EXCELSIOR CINEMA AT 6-30 P. M.
EMPIRE CINEMA FROM 6-30 to 11 P.M.

EXCELSIOR
Every evening at 9-30 p. m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS
NEW BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
"GENERAL POST"
A War Comedy of Satire and Sentiment
SATURDAY 24TH NOVEMBER.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCED!
THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME
A spy comedy drama
Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & CO.
AFTER 7 P. M. AT THE THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30
PATHE'S SUPER-SERIAL!
THE
"IRON CLAW"
2 Complete Episodes Every Week.

EMPIRE
"WHERE FILMS OF DISTINCTION ARE SHOWN."
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 P.M.
PATHE PRESENTS
THEIR LATEST
DRAMATIC
MASTERPIECE
"WILL POWER"
A thrilling play of the dominance of a beautiful adventuress over a wealthy but irresolute youth.
A GREAT PLAY OF
MODERN FINANCE
and
ANGLO-PARISIAN SOCIETY.
Played by a Cast of
LEADING FRENCH STARS.
SUPERB PRODUCTION.
MAGNIFICENT ACTING.
SUNDAY 25TH AT 10 P. M.
"OUR DAY"
PERFORMANCE.
CINEMA, SONGS AND DUETS,
MR. AND MRS. McGRATH.

LAST DAY TO-DAY!
The beautiful, historic photodrama
"FLANDERS---MY COUNTRY!"
(IN 6 PARTS—COLOURED).
Wonderful and gorgeous in setting and photography.
Don't fail to see it at the
WEST END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).
Four Shows to-day at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, November 22.)

Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Poona, is granted privilege leave for twelve days with effect from the 19th November, 1917, with permission to prefix to it the Diwali holidays of the Poona District Court and the Sunday the 18th following them.

Mr. W. C. Edwards to be Assistant Superintendent of Police at Thana.

The privilege leave granted to Mr. Zal K. N. Kabraji, Deputy Superintendent of Police, is extended by one month.

Mr. L. S. Potnis, Mamlatdar of the Bhusaval Taluka and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of East Khandesh, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. Laxminarayan Timmanbhat Karki, Acting Mahalkari of Supa and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Kanara, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. A. F. Gonsalves, Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. V. d'P. Rebeiro, Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Central Circle, to hold charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. F. Gonsalves.

Mr. Jivatram Pritamdas to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind during the absence of Mr. Jagatsing Ailmal on leave.

Mr. Jivatram Pritamdas, on the return of Mr. Jagatsing Ailmal to duty, to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind during the absence of Mr. Ghulam Mastafa Muhammad Usman Isani on leave.

Mr. Tulsidas Chaturbhuj Ojha to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr. Jessasing Kimetsing retired.

Mr. Vishwanath Ganpat Dalvi, LL.B., (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, as a temporary part-time Lecturer on Administration, etc., at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, vice, Mr. Khusal T. Shah, resigned.

Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, I.C.S., to be Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, with effect from the 4th August, 1916.

Mr. R. Haines, Executive Engineer, is transferred to the Kolaba District.

On relief by Mr. Haines, Mr. W. R. Philpot-Brookes, A.K.C., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, is transferred to the Dharwar District. He shall also act as Executive Engineer, Dharwar Irrigation District, in addition to his own duties.

Conductor C. J. Cunningham, Sub-Engineer, should relieve Mr. Haines and hold charge of the Dharwar and Dharwar Irrigation Districts pending the arrival of Mr. Philpot-Brookes.

Mr. Ramchandra Govind Sule, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Central to the Southern Division.

Mr. Bhanushankar Sundarji Vyas, B.E., Apprentice Engineer, is transferred from the Deccan Irrigation Division to the Central Division.

Mr. Manockjee Jehangir Manockjee Cursetjee, B.Sc., A.K.C., Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Central to the Deccan Irrigation Division.

Mr. Narayan Vishnu Godbole, L.C.E., Sub-Engineer, is transferred from the Deccan Irrigation to the Central Division.

Mr. Bhanushankar Sundarji Vyas, B.E., Apprentice Engineer, is confirmed in his appointment and promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer on Rs. 250 per mensem with effect from the 2nd October, 1917.

The undermentioned officers are promoted to the permanent rank of Executive Engineer with effect from the respective dates noted against them:—

Mr. A. Gordon, B.Sc. (Eng.) Glas.—7th October, 1917.
Mr. H. W. O. Taylor, A.C.G.I., B.Sc. (Lond.)—1st October, 1917.
Mr. E. P. Watson, A.M.I.C.E.—1st October, 1917.
Mr. R. A. Fitzherbert, A.C.G.I.—1st October, 1917.
Mr. A. B. Timms, B.Sc. (Eng.) Glas.—3rd October, 1917.

The Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court are pleased to admit Mr. Balkrishna Lakshman Prabhu, LL.B., as a Vakil of the High Court.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bodda to be President of the District Local Board, Dharwar, vice the Collector of Dharwar, resigned, with effect from the 21st November, 1917.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week ending the 20th instant in parts of Kanara, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. Standing crops were generally in good condition except for slight damage by rats in parts of Hyderabad and by rain in three prants of Kathiawar. Harvesting of kharif crops is in progress. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Kathiawar. Rabi sowing is progressing. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking and irrigators is sufficient. The prices of food-grains were generally steady.

GAS BAGS.

The shortage of petrol has turned attention to the possibility of using coal-gas as a motor propellant, and an exhibition has been given in London of cars equipped with gas containers. Most of them carried their gas in flexible balloons arranged as a canopy. Nothing could be uglier. Our light car carried its gas-bag on a two-wheeled trolly towed behind. It is possible to take the gas in compression, but this involves the use of initial cylinders which cannot be obtained at present.

The advantage of coal gas is its cheapness as compared with petrol, and the ease with which it can be obtained. No alteration to the engine is necessary. The movement in favour of gas will be encouraged by a new order which comes into force on November 1st absolutely prohibiting the use of petrol in cars for purely pleasure purposes.

The foundation stone of the Chetlah Nityananda Library, Chetlah, a registered Association under Act XXI of 1860, was laid down by Babu Peari Mohan Roy, of Chetlah, on Sunday, the 11th instant. The leading gentlemen of the locality were present and the assembly was a fair one. Babu Amu[illegible] Dhan Addy, the Ward Commissio[illegible] livered a short speech explainin[illegible] portance of the Library. [illegible] mised a further sum of Rs. [illegible] tion to Rs. 100 already paid [illegible] wards the construction of the L[illegible] ing which is to be constructe[illegible] west of the Chetlah Boys H[illegible] the Chetlah Central Road.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 21st.

			Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool	— —	4,000
" "	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	— —	200
" "	Sales of East Indian ..	— —	
" "	Imports	— —	5,000
Mid: Americans spot trading value		..22.05	Unchgd
Egyptian F.G.F. spot sakellaridis		..31.65	
New York 11 a.m.. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)		—	Jan. 28.35 +38 Mar. 27.95 +29 May 27.80 +30
New Orleans 10 a.m.			Jan. 27.28 +38 Mar. 27.10 +45

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 21st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months.	Closing prices.
January	21.34—23
February	..
March	21.75—21
April	21.72—22
May	21.68—25

Old Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price:	
November	20.90	
Nov.-Dec.	20.50	
Dec.-Jan.	20.35	
Jan.-Feb.	20.25	
Feb.-Mar	20.16	Unchgd.
Mar.-Apl.	20.07	
Apl.-May	19.99	
May-June	19.91	
June-July	19.83	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 21st.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price:
January	21.54—53
February	21.48—58
March	21.41—53
April	21.41—53
May	21.38—55

Old Contracts:

Months:	To-day's prices.	
Nov:	20.80	
Nov.-Dec	20.50	
Dec.-Jan.	20.35	
Jan.-Feb.	20.25	
Feb.-Mar.	20.16	Unchanged.
March-April	20.07	
April-May.	19.99	
May-June:	19.91	
June-July	19.83	

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 21st.

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's prices.	
January	30.75	
March	30.35	—20
May	30.25	

Old Contracts.

Months:	To-day's prices.
November	24.55—40

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 20th

M G: Bengal Good	—17.35	
" " Fully Good	—17.60	
" " Fine	—17.85	
" No 1 Oomra Good	—18.05	
" " Fully Good	—19.20	
" " Fine	—19.45	
" Broach Good	—20.69	—15
" " Fully Good	—20.87	
" " Fine	—21.05	
" Scinde Good	—17.35	
" " Fully Good	—17.60	
" " Fine	—17.85	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York. Nov. 19th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain		Nil
" to Continent		43,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		7½
Demand Bills		4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars		85½

New York. Nov. 20th:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		40,000
Futures at New York Jan.		27.87—4
" " Mar.		27.61—2
" " May		27.47—2
Spot Cotton at New York		30.05—5
" at New Orleans	28.60	Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Jan.		27.01—5
" " Mar.		26.75—2

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.

The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned up to 14th November 85,59,000 bales.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 20th:

Bar Silver Spot		43 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.		
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent: since 5th April. 1917		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st		4 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st		4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills' 3 months		5 1/8
" " " 6 "		5 3/8
Interest day to day loans		4
" 7 day market loans		4 1/4
Consols 2½ %		56
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal		48½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan		64½
Government Securities 3 %		55
Ex: on London at Paris	Francs	27.33

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 20th:

3½ % 1925—1928		£85
4½ % 1925—1945		£99½
5 % New		£93⅝

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London Nov. 20th:

RAPESEEDS:

Rapeseed Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	595
Rapeseed Yellow Gujerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	600
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Paid	595

LINSEEDS:

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Oct.-Nov Buyers	600
Linseed Calcutta Oct.-Nov.	595

London, Nov. 19th:

Linseed Calcutta Oct.-Nov.	595

London Nov. 20th.

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£116½
Hard Spelter Nominal..	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nov. Nominal	18/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov. Nominal	21/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers	2/6
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	2/6

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Nov. 22

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	1,185-12
Total up to date	23,86,499-8

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

The Ginners' Report received here this morning gives the quantity ginned up to 14th instant. as 8,559,000 bales, against 9,615,000 bales to same date last year. As we anticipated the ginnings during the period since the last Report again show a considerable increase in the quantity as compared with last year, being 1,409,000 bales, against 991,000 bales. The Ginners' Report is decidedly bearish, and we cannot understand the reason for the New York market having advanced after the Report was published, while New Contracts in Liverpool closed 53 points lower after receipt of the Ginners' Report.

The nominal quotations in the local market this morning for Good Broach April were Rs. 497. Exchange terms and Rs. 499 Association terms. The Marwari bazaar opened irregular, the quotations for Good Broach being Rs. 498, Rs. 499 and Rs. 494 in the first few minutes. The price then settled down to Rs. 494/95 and improved to Rs. 496. but later on dropped to Rs. 492, and finally gradually advanced to Rs. 501. At Colaba the bazaar rate advanced to Rs. 505/6 and the close was irregular at Rs. 504. A fair business has been done.

For ready cotton there has been a good demand. Prices are irregular.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.
NEW CROP.

Good Broach	— —	—April	— 504
Fine Hinganghat Wardah	—	—January	— 496
" Nagpur Kamptl	— —	"	— 492
" Khamgaon Akola	— —	"	— 487
" Khandesh	— —	"	— 453
" Muthia	— —	"	— 454
" Bengal	— —	"	— 426
Fully Good Bengal	— —	"	— 396

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.
NEW CROP.

Broach good	— —	— April	— 504/
Bengal Fully good	— —	— January	— 3978
Akola ..	.. ..	.. January	— 487

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 22ND NOVEMBER 1917.

Growths.	Fine	F G	Gd.	Delivery:
M.G. Bengals	420	391		1-25 January
M G. Sind Punjab..	400			"
M.G. Wardha	490			"
M. G. Nagpore ..	487			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	478			"
M.G. Khandeish ..	452			"
M.G. Muthia ..	454			"
M.G. Broach ..	..		499	1-25 April

* RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc: for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 21st November:—

Cotton	— — — — —	1,616 bales;
Wheat	— — — — —	16,990 cwts
Linseed	— — — — —	1,691 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc:	— — —	301 "
Gingellyseed	— — — —	36 "
Poppyseed	— — — —	Nil
Groundnuts	— — — —	97 "
Castorseed	— — — —	500 "
Rice	— — — —	77,403 "
Myrabollams	— — — —	Nil
Cottonseed	— — — —	1,121 "
Mowraseed	— — — —	415 "
Gram	— — — —	3,256 "
Jowar	— — — —	444 "
Maize	— — — —	Nil
Barley	.. — — — —	1,156 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 22ad Nov. 1917, at 5 p.m:

Growths:	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery:
Bengals (M.G)	..	427	397	—	1/25th Jan. 18
	..	421	..	—	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	407	382	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	452	..	—	Ready
	..	468	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khamg	..	493	..	—	Ready
Karanja (M.G)	..	481	463	..	1/25th Jan 18
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)	..	490	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)	..	493	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	503	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	508	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	513	488	..	1/25th Jan. 18
	..	..	..	505	1/25th Apl. 18
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Mathia (M.G.)	..	454	..	..	1/25th Jan 18

BULLION.

The silver market is steady.
Bar Gold 27-6.
Sovereign 17-1.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 101.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 101-1.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1-4 31-32.
Bank demand drafts 1-5 1-32.
3 Months sight Credits 1-5 13-32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 193.
3 Months sight Francs Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 206½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 295½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 141½.
Bank demand on New York. Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 2-7 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 69-8.
3 per cent. Small pieces 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months notice 80.
4 per cent. Long dated 78.
Municipal Long dated 76.
Municipal Short dated 80.
City improvement Trust 60 Years Jan-July 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
Sanitary 94.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was quiet but steady and a fair amount of business was put through. The tone of the market continues to be uncertain.

In the New Market also a moderate business was put through chiefly in Shapurji Fazulbhoys. Davids. Pearls and other mill shares. The market closed steady to firm.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2,130, Swan 577-8, Swadeshis 2,010, Simplex 1,000-8, Shapurji 160, Pearls 670, New Greats 310, Madhavjee 2,600, Luxmi Cotton 1,620, Kohinoor 1,030, Kasturchand 1,425, Indian Bleeching 245, Finlay 480, Fazulbhoys 895, Davids 655, Currimbhoys 415, Crescents 276-4, Nagpur 2,650, Bombay United 890, Katni Ordy. 292-8, Tata Ordy. 263-12 Deferreds 1,165, Alcocks 1,100, Bombay Burma 1,060, Tata Hydro 1225.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2,120, Swan 500, Swadeshi 2,050, Simplex 1,002-8, Shapurji 161-4, Pearls 660, Kohinoor 1,060, Indore Malwa 412-8, Indian Bleeching 240, Fazulbhoys 902-8, Currimbhoys 420 Crescents 277-8, Tata Ordy. 265, Deferreds 1,180, Alcocks 1,080, Bombay Burma, 1,065.

THE NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Nov. 22nd.

There has been a fairly good improvement in the rates to-day in mill shares particularly in pearls which have advanced to 670 burges. The closing quotations are as under:—

MILLS.

Central India	2650
Century	462½
Crescent	275
Currimbhoy	412½
David	657½
Fazulbhoy	902½
Finlay	485
Indian Bleaching	242½
Indore Malwa	417½
Sir Shapurji	162½
Simplex	1000
Standard	2125
Swan	580

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tramway Ord.	370

MININGS.

Tata Steel Ord.	265
" Defd.	1130

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The following Casualties are announced:—

LONDON, Nov. 3.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut C Baker, Garrison Artillery.
Lt A O Ballaam, Sunolks.
Second-Lieut V M Bennett, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W P Francis, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H C Organ, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut D O McKinley, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut A Parker, Londons.
Second-Lieut C E Sherwood, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut R T Taylor, Scottish Borderers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut W V Eastman, Kings Royal Rifles.
Capt W V T Rooper, Yeomanry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt C H Brunner, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T Manton, York and Lancasters.
Capt W Morrison, Medicals.
Capt A Z Phillips, Medicals.
Capt D. J. Stephen, Medicals.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Capt W M Steadman, Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Capt T R W Atkins, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A Bray, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut E Coke, Field Artillery.
Lt C R Cowper, East Surreys.
Maj P Crow, Field Artillery.
Lt R F Currey, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut J E David, Yorkshire Lights.
Capt H F Dubuis, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt J P Elder, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut W F Everitt, Field Artillery.
Lt G E Fowler, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut T Groarke, Yeomanry.
Capt R T F Hedley, Essex.
Second-Lieut L Horwood, Field Artillery.
Lt A B Johnston, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A E Joyce, Garrison Artillery.
Capt P Maccallum, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A G Mcleod, Camerons.
Second-Lieut F B Michael, Yorkshire Lights.
Lt H L Molyneux, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A Moradee, Kings Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut C O Morris, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G St. C Murray, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut E B Palmer, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut F L Parker, Worcesters.
Lt W H Parnis, East Kents.
Lt R F O D Peet, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J S Ranken, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut N H Richardson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut E J de T. Robertson, Highland Lights.
Capt R R Russell, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut G Sanderson, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A L Scaife, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut E H Shaw, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut C H E Shepherd, Machinegun Corps
Lt J N Simpson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut C L Sinclair, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G Speed, Royal Scots.
Capt W Steadman, Medicals.
Capt N E Steeley, Field Artillery.
Lt L P F Stephens, Kings Royal Rifles.
Capt H G Straker, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C M Strong, Shropshires.
Maj C W R Tuke, Field Artillery.
Capt C W Ward, Field Artillery.
Capt H C Watson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J Watson, Northumberlands.
Lt.-Col. R C Williams, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C G Wood, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut J P Copinger, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut C W Uncles, Yorkshire Lights.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut A R Barnes, Somersets.
Second-Lieut B O Robinson, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut D A Rogers, Northumberlands.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW PRISONERS.

Lt T G Deason, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut E A V Ellerbeck, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut W E Hall, Londons.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Lt G E Mall Smith, Flying Corps should read Miall Smith.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.

KILLED.

Flightsublt George L Trapp.

DIED.

Capt Charles E Le Mesurier.

WOUNDED.

Actg Glightcommander John Ribinson.
Observer Sublt William S Anderson.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED PRISONER.

Flightsublt Malcolm J Watson, all R. N. ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

WOUNDED.

Sublt David Ablett, Volunteer Reserve.

"RISE IN RENTS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Among the evils calling for the prompt and decisive action of Government is the rapid rise in rents which have gone up all over the city from between 30 to 50 per cent.

It would almost seem that the appointment by Government of a commission to inquire into prices had decided landlords, in general, upon their present move, so closely has the one followed the other; but while Government has been slow landlords have been prompt. These rentals will, in all probability, survive war allowances, and be permanently beyond the means of tenants, and it is best to stem the evil now as in the recent case of coal lest we wish to live amongst the trees like our Simian forbears. True enough, the landlord is as much affected by present prices as any body else, but he is better able to sustain them, whereas, the middle classes who have, in many respects, to live like their betters, on a small income, are, between the rise in foodstuffs and the rise in rents, like the "Vine in the press" ready to be crushed.

Under this continued pressure we shall soon have to revise our mode of living till it resembles that of the fakirs in the cave of Amarnath whose chief food is said to be the chill air of the surroundings. "Plain living and high thinking" is all very well in its place, but I do not see that the entire people of a city should be ground down to line the nests of a small minority of landlords who are trading upon their fine positions.

Anyway these people have gone on long enough and it is time someone in authority curbed them.—Yours, etc.,

"RAGS AND RENTS."

HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CHARGE OF MURDER,

JURY DISCHARGED,

(Before the Hon. Sir Frank Beaman.)

KING-EMPEROR VS. NIWRATI GANOO.

The accused, a Hindu 29 years old was charged under Section 302 of the I.P.C. of having committed the murder of his wife Anasuya on the 14th of October last at Bombay.

The Advocate-General with Mr. A. P. Sabavala appeared for the Crown.

Mr. D. A. Ghaswala appeared for the accused.

The facts of the prosecution were these:—

The accused lived with his wife in Maroti's chawl at Tulsiram's Pada, Parel. On the 13th October, 1917, at about five o'clock in the morning the accused's brother, who was living in the same chawl, was awakened from his sleep by Anasuya the deceased crying out "I am killed, I am killed." The brother woke up, pushed at the door which was locked from the inside, and called out to the accused. He did not receive any reply nor did he hear anymore cries. He sent one Narayan Ganpat to fetch the police. The policeman came up and asked the accused to open the door which the accused did. On the door being opened, they found that no one besides the accused and his wife were in the room. The wife was lying on her back, her head in a pool of blood. She was dead. A big curry-stone with blood on it was on the ground near her. The shirt and dhotar of the accused had blood stains on them. His hand and his right cheek were also stained with blood. The accused had come with his wife from Pandharpur only 15 days before the occurrence.

Medical evidence showed that there was a compound fracture of the skull of the deceased and that death was due to the injury. The injury could have been produced with a heavy instrument like the curry-stone which was found in the room. The injury inflicted was not only sufficient to cause death but it did actually cause death.

The accused was put before the magistrate who committed him to the sessions.

The defence was that the accused asked his wife to go to Poona. She persistently refused to do so. An altercation followed and she in a temper took up the stone which was lying there and rushed to assault the accused. In the scuffle which took place, the deceased fell down and the stone accidentally fell upon her head inflicting the wound of which she died.

The jury brought in a divided verdict by a majority of five to four. At the request of the jury the judge sent for Dr. Powell, who had been already examined once, and put him in the box again. Dr. Powell in his examination said that it was impossible that these injuries to the deceased could have been inflicted by one blow. From the nature of the injuries the head being reduced to pulp several blows must have been given.

RETRIAL ORDERED.

The jury again retired to consider its verdict but again brought in a divided verdict by a majority of five to four. His Lordship discharged the jury and ordered a retrial.

Mr. Ghaswala applied that the case should be transferred to the next Sessions. His Lordship, however, refused the application.

PROSECUTION FOR RAPE,

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman and a Common Jury).

King-Emperor v. Abdul Rahim.

The accused, a Mahomedan aged 28 was charged with committing rape on one Shanjanbu or Bapty Road on the night of the 28th of October.

Mr. Jaffer Hajibhai appeared for the Crown.

Mr. M. K. Azad with Mr. R. F. Munshi defended the accused.

Briefly the facts as alleged by the prosecution were that both the complainant and the accused were living in separate rooms on the second floor of a chawl at Bapty Road. On the 28th of October, at about 10 p.m., the accused dragged the complainant into his own room. The complaint raised a cry "mara, mara" on hearing which a witness went to see what the matter was. The witness then went down when he was asked by the Police Havaldar standing on the road what the matter was. The witness told him what he had seen, and on being asked by the Havaldar to call the constable on duty, he went and brought him there. All of them then went upstairs and knocked at the accused's door. When it was opened by the accused, the complainant was seen crying. The accused was then arrested.

The defence was that the complainant was a prostitute and willingly accompanied the accused to his room.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" in favour of the accused and his Lordship ordered the accused to be acquitted.

CAUSE LIST.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 23RD OF NOVEMBER, 1917.

AFTER THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS COURT WORK IS OVER.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON SPECIAL COMR'S: REPORT.

94-05.—Khand L & M, Miya Sahib Abdulally Miya Saheb Sharafally v. Rahimatbai widow & ors, Manch & N, Little & Co., Captain & V, Nanu H & Co., Mehta D & L.

378-16.—Mulla & Mulla, Gopinath Jiwan Mahtre v. Luxaman Waghaji Nakhwa & ors, Jehangir M & S.

LONG CAUSES.

918-14.—M B Chothia, Dwarkadas Mohunji v. M Allabux & Co., a firm, Payne and Co., For further hearing.

898-16.—Captain & V., The Official Assignee v. Devji Kooverji a firm, Madhowji K & Ch.

1306-15.—Captain and V, Rajmal Lakhmichand v. Damji Hirji and anr, Madhowji K and C.

643-17.—Captain & V. Monji Walji v. Ram Narayen Harkissondas a firm, Motichand & D.

891-17.—Mehta D and L, Maneckji Pestonji Bnarocha v. Saleh Menashy, Mirza M and M.

907-17.—Smetham B & Co., Rahimbhai Mooloobhai v. Haji Ahmed Oomer & Son a firm, Jamsetji R and D.

915-17.—Craigie B and C, Jamnadas Narandas Motiwalla & anr v. Dawoodbhai Fazulbhoy Peroo Mahomed, Matubhai J & M.

921-17.—Motichand & D, Devkaram Mulji v. Panachand Bhagubhai and ors, Bhimji & Co., Daphtary F and D, Pandia & Co., Bhaishanker K & G.

922-17.—Payne and Co., Jossub Mahomed v. Ramjoo Mahomed and ors, Mulla & M.

942-17.—Kanga and S, Sayani Amir Saheb Jamal Miya v. Karrim Ayub & Co., Payne and Co.

912-17.—Dastur & Co., Jethabhai Hirji v. Vandravan Madanji, Captain & V. C Ct 679-24899-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Phiroz C Mistry v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd., Crawford B & Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

1381-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Mothabhoy Vinayeck v. Rukhminibai widow and ors, D J Mantri, Sabnis & G, Part Heard.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

1-17.—Edg G W & Co., Bai Mani widow v. Chhaganlal Bhicabhai & anr, Mulla & Mulla.

LONG CAUSES.

946-16.—Judah & Solomon, The Sholapur Bank Ltd. v. Messrs. Inamdar Khandekar Bhopale & Co., a firm, Dikshit D & P.

600-17.—Shroff & D, Hathising Jethabhai v. Maneckchand Rajimal, Ragh N & Co.

163-17.—Captain & V, Hirji Nensey & Co. a firm v. Hargovind Jeewandas & ors, Ard H D & Co., Surveyor & Co.

536-17.—Dubash & Co., Ramgopal Madhuprasad a firm v. Totaram Madanlal a firm.

488-17.—Bhimji & Co., Dhanbai widow v. Gambhirchand Kedarnath, Malvi M R & Co.

653-17.—Bhimji & Co., Dhanbai widow v. Gambherchand Kedarnath, Malvi M R & Co.

1206-15.—Madhowjee K & Ch, Keshowji Waghji and anr v. The New York Life Assurance Co., For Postponement.

4-17.—Pandia & Co., Damji Vishram v. Mauji Kala & anr, Purnanand & Co.

767-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Ganpat Balcrishna Mahimkar & anr v. Narayen Ramji & ors, Khand L & M.

659-17.—Rustomji & Gir, Abdul Rahim Moledina v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassain Dada & ors, Ard H D & Co.

741-17.—Judah & Solomon, Punlick Dattoo v. Laxuman Makund, Smetham B & Co.

331-17.—Bhai K & Gir The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Jogilal Gulabchand, Captain & V.

2-17.—Ragh N & Co., Dhaklibai alias Satyabhamabai widow & ors v. Govindrao Ramnath Mahimkar, Jehangir M & S.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

937-17.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Narotamdas Bhau a firm v. Bhimji Machha & ors, Mehta D & L, Motichand & D, Part Heard.

S C 1309-16.—Craigie B & Co., Moro Ramchandra Deo v. Wishwanath Vinayeck Pathak, Judah & S, For postponement.

1135-16.—Ard H D & Co., Bhana Khushal & Co. a firm v. Ahmed Sulleman Dinah, Payne & Co., For further hearing.

29-17.—Malvi M R & Co., Rai Bahadur Kasturchand Onkarji v. Zoonalal Munalal Zaveri, Payne and Co.

527-16.—Pandia & Co., Mulshankar Jatashanker Chandalia v. Jiwanlal Jatashankar Chandalia & ors, Pandia & Co., D J Mantri.

987-15.—Surajmal & Co., Nathmal Chunilal firm v. Devkisson Chaturbhuj & ors, Kanga and S.

140-15.—Unwalla P and P, Maniram Radhakisson a firm v. Shrivallabh Nathalal and anr, Malvi M R & Co., Surajmal & Co.

666-17.—Unwalla P & P, Piloo widow and anr v. Jainoo and ors. In person.

754-17.—Kanga & S, Rehmatbhai widow v. Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K & Ch.

761-17.—Surajmal & Co., Narsey Gangji v. Khimji Visram and Co. a firm, Bhaishanker K & G.

740-17.—Tyabjee D and Co., Bai Mani widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co., Mulla and M.

771-17.—Mans H M & Co., Rustomji Jamasji Mistry & ors v. Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy Chinimini, Purnanand and Co., For Postponement.

TWO YEARS' HARD LABOUR FOR THEFT

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Sub-Inspector Dere charged one Peera Feroze with theft of leather purse containing Rs. 11-9 belonging to one Satyanarayaning Balajising. It appeared that the complainant was going along Sheikh Memon Street on Wednesday, when the accused removed the purse from the complainant's pocket and was seized. The accused was convicted and as he had eight previous convictions he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF FORKS AND SPOONS,

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Sub-Inspector Dere charged one Rama Balu, a boy aged seventeen years, with theft as a servant. It appeared that the accused went to Mr. J. C. Martin, Inspector, Health Department, Bombay Municipality, residing at Carnac Road in January last, and asked for employment. The accused was taken on and disappeared the same day with six forks and six spoons. He was arrested on Wednesday last while going along the road. He was convicted and as he had four previous convictions he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

VIGORIA

THE GREATEST TONIC FOR MANHOOD.

The essence of virility, the pride of Manly power, Brain Fag, mental Depression, Palpitation, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Dyspepsia, General Debility, or simply run down and over tired VIGORIA will make you well.

Get a box to-day and try it.

Price, Rs. 1-4 per box.

Prescribed by all leading Doctors for worn out man and sold by all reliable Chemists.

Apply to for further particulars:

VIGORIA SOLE AGENCY

FIROZEPUR CITY,

(Agents wanted for Bombay Presidency)

ASTHMA

Radical and Sure Cure.

From

K. C. CHATTERJI, F.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., F.R.C.I., LONDON.

To

Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY Bros., Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

Your wonderful Specific for Asthma was brought from you by the request of Justice Aziz Mirza, High Court Judge of H. H. the Nizam's Government. The Medicine was applied to the Justice's son and he was glad that no more relapse has been seen up to this time. Justice Aziz Mirza wants me to write to you about this. You may make use of this letter to make the public know that your medicine for Asthma works like CHARMS to the patients.

Yours faithfully,

KALI CH. CHATTERJI, F.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., F.R.C.I., (LONDON.)

Dy. Magistrate, Hyderabad (Deccan.)

6

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

Send your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come, for One Rupee only.

Mr. Syed Mohamed, District Munsiff, Lucknow, writes on 10-9-17:—"Your Life Reading about me has turned out to be wonderfully accurate."

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU

Chadavaram, Visagapatam District.

YOUR WASTE PAPER.

WHAT BECOMES OF IT?

Don't throw it away. Every scrap can be made good use of.

Hand it over to the Salvation Army to be used for Paper-making. And,—

(1) You will help to carry on the good work the Salvation Army is doing.

(2) You will help to find work for the many POOR who are dependent on us daily.

(3) You will be assisting an Indian Industry by supplying material for Paper-making.

PAPER MILLS ARE HERE IN BOMBAY.

We supply bags and collect anywhere.

We pay freight on any waste paper sent from the mofussil.

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KING EDWARD VII INDUSTRIAL HOME.

Ripon Road, Jacob's Circle.

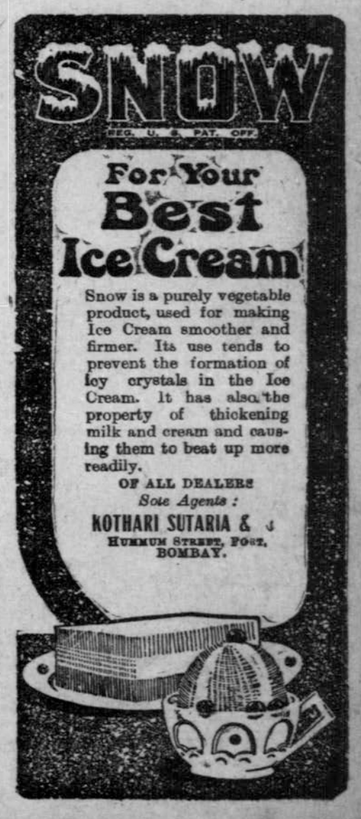
BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 2416.

SNOW

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

For Your Best Ice Cream



Snow is a purely vegetable product, used for making Ice Cream smoother and firmer. Its use tends to prevent the formation of ley crystals in the Ice Cream. It has also the property of thickening milk and cream and causing them to beat up more readily.

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HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Mahomedan: 7th of Safarul Muzaffar, 1336.
Parsi: 14th of Khordad, 1287.
Hindu: 8th Sud of Kartik, 1974.
Jewish: 8th of Kislev, 5678.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Public lecture by Mr. M. K. Vesanewala on "Plato's Philosophy and his Eternal unchangeable Ideas." Hall of the Theosophical Society, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SUNDAY, Nov. 25.

Mr. F. A. C. Rebello's public lecture on "Salsette Catholic Co-operative Housing Society," Antonio Da Silva's School Hall, Dadar, 5 p.m.

Mails for Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Henjam, Behrein, Bushire, Koweit, Charbar and Guadur will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted upto 6-30 p.m. on Saturday.

MONDAY, Nov. 26.

Mr. P. A. Wadia's lecture on "The Creed of a Zoroastrian," S. S. Bengali Girls' School Hall, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema 6-45 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: New Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 "General Post" and Iron Claw at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varities: 6-30 show at the Gaiety Theatre.
Palace of Varieties—10 p.m., Show at the Edwardes Theatre.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15 p.m.
West End Cinema: Churni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail..	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class)	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 53
	Dep.	

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure times from Colaba:—

BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21
Khanna war 3rd Class Express.. ..	7 43	21

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

MASCARENHAS.—On the 20th November, 1917, at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, the wife of Amaro Mascarenhas, of a son.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regt., will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this (Friday) morning at 11-30 o'clock.

KSHATRIYA UNION CLUB.

With reference to the report in our issue of the 20th regarding this club we are informed that it was Mr. Moreshwar Janardhan Paralker, who made a gift of Rs. 111 to the club and not Mr. Keserinath J. Paralker, of Rs. 101 as reported.

DADAR CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.

A public lecture on "Salsette Catholic Co-operative Housing Society" will be delivered, under the auspices of the Institute by Mr. F. A. C. Rebello at the Antonio Da Silva's School Hall, Dadar, on Sunuday, the 25th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

Good News for Sufferers!

If you suffer from Functional Weakness Exhaustion and Debility there is no need for despair now, even though you may have tried many remedies without success. Erectruss will save you; it is the most wonderful cure for these diseases yet discovered; it simply *cannot* fail because the underlying principle is scientific and infallible.

Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hyperaemia" is one of the wonders of medical science and Erectruss is the practical application of this principle—that is why it is superseding all other remedies and earning high praise from all quarters. The price of an Erectruss outright is Rs. 15 (plus postage etc.) very small compared with its health value. Our Descriptive Booklet which describes the treatment fully, will be sent Post Free on request. Write now, in case you forget to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) Sole Agency, BATALA (India).

Erectruss

Rs. 4

Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of

32 BRASS TOYS

As Cheap As Charming.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organ.

Each Family Should Have A Se

Order from:—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY

BENARES CITY.

SIR RAJENDRANATH MUKERJI ENTPR-TAINED.

An interesting function took place last evening at Damodar Bhuvan, Mahalaxmi, when the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas gave a tea-party in honour of Sir Rajendranath Mukerji. A distinguished and cosmopolitan gathering of ladies and gentlemen was present. An enjoyable evening was spent and the guests dispersed, after partaking of refreshments, at 7-30 p.m.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Five attacks and four deaths occurred from plague yesterday, Chukla reporting one attack and one death, Dhobi Talao one attack and one death, Kamatipura one attack and one death, Byculla one attack and no death, and Sion one attack and one death. There was one attack of small-pox. The total number of deaths from all causes was 84, the corresponding day of last year showing 72, and 1915, 81.

HINDU SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS AT KURLA.

On account of the prevalence of plague at Kurla and in the surrounuding villages the above Sanatorium was not opened this year after monsoon as usual on the 1st October. That locality being now free from plague the above Sanatorium is now opened. Persons desiring admission into the above Sanatorium are requested to apply to Rao Bahadur Soonderdas Narandas, Solicitor, Honorary Secretary, at his office at 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

B. COM. EXAMINATION.

A correspondent writes drawing attention to the extremely poor results of the B. Com. Examination held in October, which amounted, to only about 32 per cent. He says the examiners in Accountancy and Administration were exceptionally severe in estimating the papers. The hardship that has ensued could have been partially obviated, says the correspondent, if the examiners had observed the custom of holding an informal meeting among themselves, before declaring the results, with a view to consider cases of marginal failures.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

At a meeting of the members of the Reception Committee of the First Convention, held on Wednesday, the 21st instant, Mr. R. S. Padbidri, was elected chairman. The final date when to receive in the applications for the membership of the Committee was changed to the 28th instant. Several members gave in their names to the Secretary as Volunteers at the Convention. A pandal for the Convention was being erected in Madhavbaug and Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Prof. D. K. Karve, and Mr. B. G. Horniman have consented to speak on the occasion.

The treasurer of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation acknowledges the receipt of the following fresh donations:—

Messrs. Kanji Dwarkadas, Rs. 51; S. G. Banker, Rs. 50; Premchand Khimji, Rs. 25; M. H. Damania, Rs. 25; Dwarkadas Vashanji, Rs. 25; Ahmedi Siraj Vazi, Rs. 20; S. R. Bomanji, Rs. 15; Dharamsey Rattansey, Rs. 15; Laxmidas Bhimji, Rs. 15; Karsondas Hargovind, Rs. 15; Haridas Morarjee, Rs. 11; S. N. Sinha, Rs. 10; Girdhardas Jethabhai, Rs. 10; and Ranchhoddas Narandas, Rs. 5.

WELL-DESIGNED THEFT OF CURENCY NOTES.

Suryanarayan Suryanarayan, a Telugu of Vijayanagram in the Madras Presidency, has reported to the Bombay Police that he left Madras in company with his younger brother to come to Bombay to find employment. On the journey they made an acquaintance with a Mahomedan. This man asked them if they had any money with them, and on their replying in the affirmative, he told the complainant that Bombay was a very dangerous place for new-comers and that he should keep his money tied round his waist. On arrival in Bombay the man offered the complainant and his brother to show them a respectable place and took them to Bapty Road. The complainant further alleged that that night the man removed from him Rs. 240 in currency notes and cash. The complainant further stated that he was afraid to raise an alarm and quietly left the place.

AN APPEAL FROM IGATPURI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In response to the urgently-felt educational needs of the Hindu population of Igatpuri given expression to by its inhabitants in public meeting assembled, a beginning has been made with "The Bai Maneckbai Dossabhoy Rustomji Umrigar Igatpuri Anglo-Vernacular Hindu Boys' School." In order to put the School on a sound basis and augment its usefulness this appeal for funds is made in the hope that it will not fail to find a ready response towards an Institution which is regarded on all hands as fulfilling in a great measure a crying want. The same remarks apply to "The Bai Maneckbai Dossabhoy Rustomji Umrigar Igatpuri Parsi Boys and Girls' School, and as I happen to be the President of both the Schools I shall be glad to forward any donations sent to me, to the Secretary of the Institutions who will pass receipts for same,—Yours, etc.,

D. R. UMRIGAR.

3, Apollo Street,
Nov. 21.

TO BOMBAY RESIDENTS.

HOW TO SIMPLIFY YOUR SHOPPING AND SAVE MONEY.

Due to the limited space available at our premises and the large number of customers calling upon us daily from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m., many of our constituents are put to some inconvenience to wait or call in again when there is less rush.

To overcome the problem of space and prevent any inconvenience in future to our numerous customers who naturally prefer to deal with us for mutual advantage, we are offering to them from the 1st December, 1917, FREE DELIVERY at their residence of any stores they may purchase from us and pay for them against delivery or sign for it, if there is already an account opened in our books.

Post card order forms or in letter form will be supplied to anyone FREE OF CHARGE, which will SAVE naturally trouble, coolie hire, inconvenience to go out shopping and MONEY if you buy at the favourite and cheapest Chemist, Druggist and General Merchants.

M. T. MADON & Co. (Corner Shop),
24/B, Abdul Rehman Street,
near Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

DEPUTATION TO MR. MONTAGU.

At a meeting held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. J. A. D. McBain, the Bombay Municipal Corporation discussed the Schools Committee's proposals for an extention of primary education in the city.

The Corporation resolved to address the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu to give the Bombay Municipality adequate representation on the Provincial and Viceregal Councils.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji moved that the Commissioner's letter, which has already been published in these columns, regarding the Prag Mahal be recorded. The letter stated that a proposal had been submitted to Government to make the storage of cinema films in quantities exceeding twenty pounds licenseable; notices had already been served to several parties stocking such films not to continue their trade except under a Municipal license.

CARELESS STORAGE.

Dr. Cursetji said the films should not be stored close to the stai.cases, as in many cases when the staircases caught fire the exit was entirely cut off. In addition to this, fire was communicated to the higher floors by means of the staircases, which acted as a sort of flue. He did not see why even 20 lbs. of films should be stocked in dwelling houses, as they were a dangerous thing. Dr. Cursetji thought the whole question should be considered carefully in a committee. He did not intend moving this resolution in a modified form in the first instance, but he thought that it was the proper course to take in this matter. He then formally moved that a committee should be appointed to go into the question

The Municipal Commissioner said under the existing rules he had power to interfere. The Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade had personally inspected many of these places where the cinema films had been stored and the necessary steps had been taken in the matter. He thought that the question should go before a committee.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar also supported the motion, and it was carried.

REPRESENTATION TO MR. MONTAGU.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar moved:

"That in view of the visit of the Secretary of State for India (the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu) in December next, it is desirable that a representation be addressed to him to allot more seats to the Bombay Municipality on the Provincial and the Viceregal Council, so that the interests of the City may be more adequately represented on the reconstituted Councils than at present. That a Committee of the Councillors to be named at the meeting be appointed to draft the representation, as early as possible, in consultation with the Commissioner."

He urged that this premier Municipality should lose no time in asking for more adequate representation on the Provincial and Viceregal Councils.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla was in favour of making a representation in the matter but he thought they should delete the words after "the Viceregal Council." He repeated he was in favour of making a representation but he did not agree with the reasons advanced in the proposition and he therefore suggested that the words pointed out by him should be dropped. There might be other reasons and the matter should be left to the Committee's decision.

Mr. Navalkar accepted the modification.

A DEBATABLE POINT.

Mr. H. P. Mody said it was a debatable point whether this Corporation should have a representation on the Imperial Legislative Council and that question should therefore be left to the decision of the committee. The proposition laid it down definitely that it was desirable to have the Corporation represented on the Viceregal Council, and what he (the speaker) desired was that it should be left to the Committee to decide as to the desirability or otherwise of making a representation regarding the Viceregal Council. He moved an amendment accordingly.

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, opposing the amendment moved by Mr. Mody, said Bombay was the Gateway of India and this Corporation the premier Municipal body in the country and it ought to have some representation on the Viceregal Council especially when it was enlarged.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia suggested the substitution of the words "an adequate number of seats" instead of "more seats." They had no representation on the Viceregal Council at present and it would therefore be incorrect to use the word "more."

Mr. Navalkar accepted this further modification of his proposition.

Mr. Mody's amendment was defeated, and the original proposition carried.

THE TEN YEARS' PROGRAMME.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Secretary, Schools Committee, submitting a scheme for introduction of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in Bombay on a ten years' programme of expansion and improvement.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad moved that the President might be requested to address Government on the lines suggested in the letter.

Mr. Setalvad gave the history of the question of primary education in the City of Bombay, and said the question was first mooted by Sir Ibrahim in the local Legislative Council in the year 1901, and since then he had been hammering at the question year after year. In 1905 Mr. Giles told him that the proper authority to move in the matter were the Municipal Corporation. The question had also been discussed off and on in the Corporation. On the 6th January 1916, the Corporation Committee again requested the Schools Committee to make a fresh report suggesting schemes for making primary education free and compulsory in the city of Bombay. Then again there was the resolution of Mr. J. Baptista brought before the Corporation that the time had come to make a larger extension of free and primary education in Bombay.

TARDY PROGRESS.

It was not necessary at this time of the day to bring forward arguments that every male and female person in the country should receive primary education. India had started its educational policy in 1780 that was to say one hundred years before Japan inaugurated it. And what had been the progress made by us? Even in regard to primary education we had a sorry confession to make that in the whole country only five per cent. of the population were educated. In the Bombay Presidency 69 persons out of every 1,000 were literates, and in the town of Bombay 220 persons were literates. In many countries like Japan compulsory education was now an accomplished fact, but India was lagging far behind. Where there was a large population without any education it could not be a healthy sign. The Corporation had however to see how compulsory education could be introduced in a city like Bombay. There were two methods in which it could be done; one was to make primary education free and compulsory at once and resort to legislation. The other was that suggested by the Schools Committee to work up the necessary equipment gradually and bring it to the necessary efficiency to make the attainment of compulsory education possible. The committee had gone carefully into this question of equipment. Coming to the number of school going population he said there were at the present time 30,000 boys and 15,000 girls in the schools, out of 50,000 and 40,000 boys and girls respectively.

RECORD OF WORK.

This, Mr. Setalvad continued, was the task which the city had to face to bring children of school-going age to the Municipal schools. He quoted figures showing the growth of primary education in the city and said the Corporation could very well congratulate themselves on the progress hitherto made in this direction. At present there were 25,000 boys and 13,000 girls, in all 39,000 children in Municipal and aided schools. The number of children in unaided and unrecognised schools was 4,600. The possible total of children of school-going age was 90,000, so that under the scheme drafted by the Schools Committee they would have to provide for getting a further 20,000 boys and 26,000 girls, in all 46,000 children into Municipal and aided or recognised schools. The committee had arranged for a programme for ten years, so that when they came to the end of the tenth year the number of children attending Municipal and aided schools would be 80 p.c. in the case of boys and 60 per cent. in the case of girls of the total number of school-going age. That was the highest percentage that they could get under a voluntary system, and when that stage was reached they would have to apply some measure of compulsion. The additional expenditure at the end of the tenth year under this scheme would ge Rs. 18 lakhs, and together with the Rs. 6 lakhs which they were spending at present the total expenditure would come to Rs. 24 lakhs.

A MATTER OF IMPERIAL CONCERN.

The great question was one of finance, but this was an expenditure from which this Corporation or this city could not shrink. Other countries were incurring increased expenditure on education in spite of the war.

Mr. Setalvad further said the extension of primary education in this city was a question not merely of local concern but of imperial concern. It was the primary duty of the state to educate children and the Schools Committee had recommended to the Corporation to ask Government to review the question of a contribution in a broad and statesmanlike manner. This scheme was practically a compulsion scheme because it would eventually bring about compulsion by easy stages. It was a reasonable request which they made and he hoped Government would comply with it.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla seconded the proposition.

A LEAP IN THE DARK.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia in speaking against the motion said it was a leap in the dark that Mr. Setalvad was taking. They did not know their position clearly. It was suggested that a special cess should be levied on properties, and he could not but call these people mischief makers. They took it all very lightly, when they put a heavy taxation on the shoulders of property holders in the city. Why should they not charge the tenants directly? The figures submitted by Mr. Setalvad were only hypothetical and the actual figures might come to about 30 lakhs of rupees. By charging 6 p.c. more to the landlords they would be only killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. The prices of every building material had gone up many times. Even chunam, cement, and every thing had gone up in price.

Dr. Javle: Mr. President, are we discussing the price of building material or the question of Primary education?

A CHEAPER METHOD.

Dr. Sukhia suggested that primary education could be spread, by way of grants-in-aid to schools, or in a cheaper way. They were going to give free education to every child, whether their parents were poor or rich. Why should they give education to people who not only spent on their luxuries, but also hundreds of rupees on marriages. The mill-hands even were saving their money?

Mr. Vincent: Then why were they asking for an increase in their wages? They would, besides, create feelings of discontent among the population, for a large number of Mahomedans who observed purdah would resent such a thing, as it would hurt their feelings very much.

Mr. Vincent: Compulsion would be for poor people only, as rich Mahomedans who observed purdah would send their children to such schools only.

Continuing Dr. Sukhia said it would be disastrous to introduce primary education; it was better to give the children of poor men technical education to enable them to earn their bread, than give them primary education.

At this stage the debate was adjourned.

DO IT NOW!

IF you want to get more Fun and Profit out of your evenings than ever before, **DO IT NOW.** Start on your amazing trip on Saturday, 24th November. At every pause during the trip, there is a puzzle for you—some Mystery you can't explain, some Human Tangle that keeps you in supreme enjoyment until the destination is reached on Friday, the 30th instant.

SEE IT NOW!!

YOUR wonderful trip is with the wonderful **"SHIELDING SHADOW."** You Travel Thro' 45,000 ft. of **Film wonder and Film thrills in one week!** Every day of the week you see fresh Chapters until the end is reached. Remember, there never was and shall never be another occasion to see this Serial-wonderful in a single week.

PROFIT BY IT NOW!!!

YOU now stand to win one of the following Prizes during the week. There is enough in that! Bring the entire Family, travel 90 min. in pleasure every day of the week and when you have enjoyed the solid week look out for the Prizes.

Box and Reserved Class Prize of Rs. 100; 1st Class Rs. 50; 2nd Class Rs. 35; 3rd Class Rs. 15.

OLYMPIA SANDHURST ROAD, (West).

(N.A.B.) — **NOTICE TO PATRIOTS** —

All our takings on Saturday the 24th inst. will be given away as **"OUR DAY"** contribution. Every patriotic citizen should make it a point to attend.

Mr. M. C. Patel has kindly to consented to forego the hire of the film on Saturday.

A DEWALI GIFT

Ours is the only limited joint-stock concern in silk business. We can therefore afford to allow, and have resolved to allow, our customers to participate in the profits. From this day we shall issue concession tickets the holders of which will receive a bonus of two per cent. on the amount of goods purchased by them.

In spite of this concession our rates will be found to be the lowest compared with the prevailing market rates. We can easily afford to give such advantages to the customers:—

(1) Because We import goods direct from France, Switzeland, China and Japan where we have our firms and agencies.

(2) Because our experience in the line is unique and unrivalled, and we can therefore obtain goods of the best quality for the lowest possible prices.

(3) Because our shareholders get a handsome return on their investment and are quite willing to allow the customers a share in the profits.

Only a limited number of tickets are available.

Price Rs. 3 per ticket.

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SILK MERCERS,

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Opp. JOHN ROBERTS & Co;

BOMBAY.

REVELATIONS TO HARASSED HOUSEHOLDERS.

THE INDIAN FOODS EXHIBITION.

TO SURPRISE THE PUBLIC.

ATTRACTIVE SIDE-SHOWS.

At 4-30 on Monday afternoon the Exhibition of Foods and Household Requisites of Indian Production will be opened, by His Excellency the Governor. The exhibition will be held in the Town Hall, and the annexe, which consists of a large and spacious building, specially constructed for the purpose of the Exhibition, as the Town Hall is too small to accommodate all the exhibits. Although the public have long been aware of the possibilities of Indian production the Exhibition will be a surprise to many. The number and diversity of articles shown will prove of immense benefit to the householder, harassed in these trying times, to secure even the necessaries of life. The labour entailed in the collection alone of the exhibits displayed speaks volumes for the work of the Committee and that of the Honorary Secretary Mr. J. E. Jackson and his assistant Mr. J. D., Antia and they are to be congratulated on the undoubted success of their efforts.

The Catalogue is more than a Catalogue —it is a household guide and should be bought and kept carefully by every member of the public. The compilation of this book must have entailed enormous labour. Nominally a catalogue of exhibits, it is actually a book of household reference—where not only the articles themselves are detailed, but the firms which produce them and the prices at which they may be purchased. A glance at the end of the Catalogue shows from what varied sources the exhibits have sprung. The Bombay Presidency is naturally well represented, but Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma Central India, the Central Provinces, Madras, the Punjab, Rajputana and the United Provinces have all added their quota.

Space does not permit a classified list on even the broadest scale of the various exhibits, but the Foods range from Flour to Spices, and the Household Requisites embrace a range of articles from Textiles to Locks.

It is hoped that the standard of the articles shown in the Exhibition may be maintained by the manufacturers in the years to come so, that, let us say, "Motiram's biscuits" or "Hosein's jams" may be as much a household word as Huntley and Palmers and "Tiptree."

SURROUNDING ATTRACTIONS.

And now having discussed the kernel of the Exhibition let us turn to the shell which surrounds it. What a shell! We have used the wrong simile and should have referred to an Easter Egg but never even Easter Egg had such a gorgeous setting. The Indian Village, the Street in Bagdad —the Stalls of the Christmas Bazaar, the Wedgewood Club, the Theatre, the Museum of War relics, the Side Shows, the Refreshment Pavilions form a setting which in beauty is unsurpassed by anything which has been seen in Bombay and affords attractions which will appeal to every class. We cannot detail all these delights, but we must touch lightly on some. The Indian Village, is a gem, and as we wandered through its many attractions, noting the Potter's Wheel, the Loom, the Embroideries, the Antiquities, the Carpets, the Theatre—where the public are regaled with the best of Indian Music from the masters of their art, whose presence is due to the kindness of the Maharajas of Gwalior and Jaipur—we were struck with the fact that a master mind conceived and wrought not only the whole but the details —O discerning public! note the old doors, note the broken windows, the aged purdahs. The effect is a medley of old and new, a blend of wealth and poverty, typical indeed of India, while the Bagdad Street takes our minds to that land of hardship and heroism where our European and Indian brothers are fighting and toiling in torrid heat and bitter cold. We cannot attempt to detail all those who have aided and helped, but we cannot refrain from expressing our most hearty congratulations to Mrs. Ashton Street to whose genius and energy we understand this inimitable attraction is really due.

Next the X'mas Bazaar—18 stalls—and the Catalogue will tell you who are the stall-holders. A most delightful variety of architecture, the charming, old English thatched cottage, Noah's Ark, beloved of children, the boldly designed Corbeille de Bijoux, the ornate Paris Garden and Pot pourri and then our old friends Adam and Eve in their thatched huts with the garden of Eden, next door.

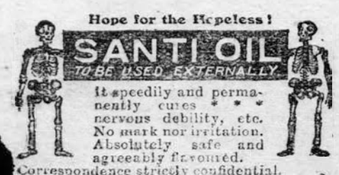
The Wedgewood Club next attracts attention. We recommend membership. The arrangements are delightful, it is an oasis of quiet where the tired sightseer can rest and recuperate, listening to music by the Wedgewood Orchestra and other entertainments all provided without any additional charge. The Theatre is an architectural marvel. Those of us who remember what is the normal condition of that corner of the Town Hall compound can only stand and wonder.

SIDE SHOWS.

Then the Side Shows—to suit all tastes. These are the bewildering intricacies of the Maze, the Shooting Gallery, the Topsy Turvey House and our old friends the Indian Wax Works. The arrangements for refreshments, both European and Indian, are on a lavish scale the illuminations we have not yet seen, but we have no doubt of their beauty—the musical arrangements we know are excellent. And there is another exhibit which is of interest to all, and that is the museum of war relics, gathered from every field of this world-wide war. A fascinating display, this gallery of death dealing weapons from the cartridge to the floating mine.

In conclusion let us remind all of the object of a Fancy Fair, it is to make money—money—money in order to help the sick and wounded, the bereaved and the sorrowing, to give comforts to the troops in the fighting line, to do what in us lies, to show our sympathy with those who are fighting our battles. Fighting our battles. and not only our battles. but the battle of the smaller nations.. the battle against an armed oppression of the world, the battle of freedom against tyranny, the battle of right against wrong.

Hope for the Hopeless!



It speedily and permanently cures * * * nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured.

Correspondence strictly confidential.
Particulars Free.
The HEALTH HOME, Santa, Bengal.
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SLAUGHTER OF MILCH CATTLE.

SUGGESTED REPRESENTATION TO BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Municipal Reform Association, Bombay, was held on Tuesday, when *inter alia* the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved that a representation be made to Government regarding the question of the wholesale slaughter of milch cattle before they cease to be of any use for which they exist; that a sub-committee consisting of Dr. W. V. Dhurandhar, Mr. Nadirshaw D. Patel and Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar, Hon. Secretary, be appointed to draft a representation and that it be submitted to the Executive Committee at its next sitting."

FIRE AT GHOREPDEO ROAD.

TWO ROWS OF HUTS AFLAME.

At one o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a row of "jowlie" huts occupied by cart drivers and situated on a piece of land belonging Mr. Cassamally Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy at Ghorepdeo Road. The fire brigade on arrival found two rows containing eleven huts well alight. They put out the flames in about twenty minutes. The damage is estimated about Rs. 500. The fire was caused by the upsetting of a kerosene oil lamp.

FILMS AND FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now that your correspondents seem to have exhausted their brains in complaining against film storage in residential quarters I think it is time they be replied to pointing out the errors of their judgment in exaggerating the so-called danger.

I shall try to explain in detail the actual extent of danger lying in the storage of films. First of all be it understood that Cinema films are by no means explosive and therefore cannot be placed in the same category as petrol or gunpowder. Every day we know thousands of feet of Cinema films are running in our Cinema theatres, allowing an electric current to pass through and strong enough to explode the least explosive substance, but we have never heard of any explosion in any theatre.

Another theory brought forward by some terror-stricken laymen, is the tropical climate but in reply to this it would suffice to say that at Calcutta and Rangoon and Lahore the temperature goes much higher than it does in Bombay and in these towns there are film merchants whose stock of films is almost as large as that of most of the film dealers in Bombay. We have never heard of film fires taking place in these towns under such unfavourable conditions.

In all big cities in England and America where the number of film dealers is at least twenty times greater, films are stored in residential quarters, of course with proper precautions.

Besides Cinema films are not self-combustible—nay, I shall go still a little further and say that film does not catch fire even if a burning cigarette or a live charcoal is placed upon it. It only catches fire if a flame is applied to it, and what does not catch fire with a flame? The only danger in the case of films is that once it catches fire it is not an easy task to check it and this is the real extent of danger in storing Cinema films which one must openly admit.

Now if the material of which Cinema film is made is objectionable, all celluloid articles such as Japanese toys, combs, photographic films etc., are made of the same material and consequently all the Bori shops selling these articles ought to be removed away from residential quarters; and where?

I am prepared to satisfy any of your readers who is inclined to doubt the veracity of this statement by a practical experiment of what has been said.—Yours etc.,

JEHANGIR ADERJI.

10, Dhobitalao.
Bombay, Nov. 22.

In honour of the recent visit of Sir James Meston to the Moslem High School, Cawnpore, Mr. Hafiz Mohammad Holim, a leading hide merchant of Cawnpore has given a donation of Rs. 10,000 to the school. The donor has also been contributing every month Rs. 120 to the funds of the school for many months past.

INTERNED MOSLEM LEADERS

KARACHI'S DEMAND FOR RELEASE

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Nov. 22.

A very largely attended representative public meeting was held here last night to appeal to Government immediately to release the Ali Brothers. The hon. Mr. Hurchandrai Vishindas presided. All the speakers agreed that the Government had placed too much reliance on the C.I.D. men, in opposition to the weighty public opinion and that the release of the Ali brothers would not be a danger to India, but beneficial to Government.

The following resolution was passed and sent telegraphically to the Viceroy:—The public meeting of citizens of Karachi strongly deprecates further internment under Defence of India Act of the Ali brothers, notwithstanding the definite assurances of loyalty received on their behalf, and urges their immediate release to allay public feeling."

CALCUTTA INDO-EUROPEAN SCHEME.

HUBLI HOME RULE LEAGUE'S PROTEST

(From a Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Nov. 22.

Yesterday the members of the Home Rule League, Hubli Branch, celebrated its first anniversary. The President of the League, Mr. Siddaramappa Pawate, High Court pleader, presided over the gathering. The secretary then read the report of the work done, after which the following two resolutions were unanimously passed:—"The Branch welcomes to India the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu and requests the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu to approve the Congress-League scheme of reforms and requests the Imperial Government to enforce it."

"The branch emphatically protests against the scheme of compromise recently formed in Bengal by some Anglo-Indians and some Indians, the same being detrimental to Indian aspirations and opposed to the Congress-League scheme."

"UNWORTHY OF CONSIDERATION."

H. R. L. AND CALCUTTA JOINT SCHEME.

We have received the following resolution for publication:—

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule League consider the Scheme of so-called reforms which has been produced by the Conference of Indians and Europeans Meeting in Calcutta and Darjeeling to be illusory and impracticable and entirely unworthy of consideration and desire to express their surprise that the Indian gentlemen concerned should have subscribed to proposals which run counter to the Congress-League Scheme, which fall so far short of the political needs of the country and presuppose a state of unfitness for Self-Government among the Indian people.

OUR REFORMERS DAY BY DAY.

MESSRS PARKER AND CURRIE'S JOINT SCHEME.

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

A joint note has been drawn up by Hon. Mr. J. Currie, and the Hon. Mr. E. W. Parker, the only European non-official members of the Punjab Legislative Council on the subject of various suggestions put forward for constitutional reform in India. The two hon. members believe that the general discussion of subject without guidance is placing India in a very perilous position from which nothing but mischief can result. Discontent, they think, is sure to follow the disillusionment of those who hoped for too much for India. Their own proposals for reform include the enlarging of the northern provinces into Governorships possessing executive councils, these councils being purely advisory bodies nominated and consisting of 50 per cent. Indians and increase in size of legislative councils so as to secure representation of all important classes and interests. They think that the territorial division of Northern India into provinces requires reconsideration in the light of their present position, the principal suggestion being that the many smaller local governments should be grouped into two new divisions each ruled by a governor-in-council, one for the United Provinces and adjacent administrations, and another for the Punjab and Sind and other smaller adjacent governments. They propose that these governors should be appointed in England by the Crown, that their executive councils should be nominated (one half consisting of Indians) and that they should be advisory bodies only, the head of the Government being empowered to overrule his executive council. Full representation in Councils is recommended for the chamber of commerce, port trusts, trades associations, and universities, important classes though numerically small, depressed classes and other special interests if necessary by nomination. The note strongly recommends the grant of provincial autonomy to the furthest possible limit compatible with the retention by the Imperial Government of all necessary powers in matters of imperial interest. Finally the hon. members are strongly of opinion that the Arms Act must be retained as being most necessary.

BOMBAY NATIONAL UNION.

We are given to understand that the Bombay National Union has decided to run a special train to carry delegates and visitors to the ensuing National Congress. Those who wish to take advantage of the arrangements must write for particulars to the Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Union, as soon as possible, preferably before 1st December.

REPRESENTATION IN COUNCILS.

PUNJAB CHIEFS' DEMAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 22.

Four deputations waited on the Viceroy and the Secretary of State this morning, which were received in the presence of Lord Donoughmore, Mr. C. H. Roberts M.P., Sir William Vincent, and Mr. B. N. Basu.

The address of the Punjab Zemindars' Central Association was read by Sirdar Kharak Singh who, after welcoming Mr. Montagu said that the community which the deputation represented was by far the most important in the Punjab, being mainly agricultural. After recounting the services rendered during the war, he prayed that the community should receive its representation in the councils of the Empire. He suggested among other things the introduction of free and compulsory primary education, separation of judicial and executive functions, repeal or modification of the Indian Arms Act, abolition of the bar in the way of Indians being enlisted as volunteers, introduction of simultaneous examinations, and increase of share in higher appointments for agriculturists. Referring to reforms he said that the Council of the Secretary of State should be abolished, the executive council of the Governor-General should have half the number of its members Indians, the Imperial legislative council should have a hundred and fifty members, and every provincial government should comprise a Governor and an executive council. In conclusion he strongly advocated safeguarding the interests of important minorities.

KHALSA DEWAN.

The address of the Khalsa Dewan was read by Sirdar Sunder Singh Majhitia. He said that no scheme of reforms would receive their approval unless and until it reserved to them separate and adequate representation.

PUNJAB CHIEF'S ASSOCIATION.

Khan Zulfiqar Ali Khan read the address of the Punjab Chiefs' Association and in thanking Mr. Montagu he said that the members of his association keenly appreciated the political wisdom which actuated his Majesty and Parliament in sending him out here, and hoped that their claim to a share in the expanding life of different communities of this country would not be ignored. In advocating the scheme of reform he suggested that the number of Indians in the Executive Council of the Governor-General should be half, and appointments should be made in accordance with Indian public opinion. The Imperial Legislative Council should consist of one hundred and fifty members with wider power over the budget. The total strength of the Secretary of State's Council should be six, each member with a portfolio, and work to be carried on the model of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

PUNJAB HINDU SABHA.

The last address was of the Punjab Hindu Sabha which was read by Raja Narandranath. He said that consistent with her selfrespect and growing importance India should no longer occupy a position of subordination, but should be admitted to equal and common partnership with the self-governing dominions of the Empire. The Morley-Minto reforms failed in achieving good results because they provided for separate and special representation on communal basis. In case it was decided to retain communal electorates the interests of the Punjab Hindus who are always in a minority should be properly safeguarded. The Hindus of the Punjab wholeheartedly supported the scheme of the National Congress and Moslem League.

INTERVIEWS.

The Viceroy and the Secretary of State granted interviews to the following gentlemen to-day:—Raja Narindra Nath, the Hon Ram Saran Das, the Hon. Bakshi Sohan Lal, Rai Bahadur Mohan Lal, Dewan Krishna Kishore, representing the Punjab Hindu Sabha. The Hon. Sir Behram Khan, Babu Sir Gur Buksh Singh Bedi, the Hon. Sardar Sunder Singh, Sardar Jogendra Singh, Sardar Gajjan Singh, Sardar Sewa Ram Singh, representing the Chief Khalsa Dewan, the Hon. Mian Fazl-i-Hussein, Dr. Gokul Chand Narang, Mr. Manohar Lall and Mr. Golam Mahomeddin, representing the Punjab Provincial Conference.

BRITISH PATROL VESSEL TORPEDOED.

4 OFFICERS AND 5 MEN KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 0-40 a.m., Nov. 23.

The British Admiralty states that a submarine torpedoed a British patrol vessel on Sunday. Four officers and five men were killed.

BRITISH AND TURKISH PRISONERS.

TURKISH DELEGATES TO DISCUSS EXCHANGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 0-40 a.m., Nov. 23.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lambert, announced that the Turkish Government had at last consented to send delegates to Switzerland to discuss the exchange of invalided prisoners with British representatives. It is estimated that the Turkish prisoners in British hands are now 45,000 compared with about 8,000 British and Indian in Turkish hands.

RACING IN BOMBAY.

"OUR DAY" MEETING.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

(*To be run on Wednesday, 12th December, 1917.*)

THE "OUR DAY" PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.

A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

THE LADY CHELMSFORD PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300.

A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

THE LADY WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300.

A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

THE MAUDE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300.

A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

THE MAUDE PLATE. Division II, (if any).—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200

A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

THE RAMADIE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs (to be run on the round course).

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300.

A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

THE RAMADIE PLATE. Division II, (if any).—Distance 5 furlongs (to be run on the round course).

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200.

A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

ENTRY.

For races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 20.

For races advertised as Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 10.

To close 12 noon on Wednesday, 5th December, with Rs. 15 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the winner, and Rs. 10 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 1,500 to the winner, if not struck out by 4 p.m. on Monday, 10th December, 1917.

N.B.—Handicaps will be published by 8 a.m., on Monday, 10th December, 1917, at the Race Course, Mahaluxhmi. A Winner of a handicap after the publication of weights, 7lbs. extra.

S. S. CROXTETH HALL

STRIKES A MINE AND SINKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 22.

Information has been received that the S. S. Croxteth Hall struck a mine on 17th November in Indian waters and sank. One Indian passenger and eight members of the crew were lost.

"TIRED OF ENVER AND GERMANS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

A "Pioneer's" special cable says:—

Reuter's correspondent in Palestine says that a captured Turkish artillery officer told his captors that he left Jerusalem on Tuesday adding "They are all waiting with open arms to receive you. Everybody is tired of Enver and the Germans."

V. J. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following list of candidates who have passed the various Technological Examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute held at Bombay this year, is published:—

Cotton Spinning:—
Grade I.—D. N. Mehta, A. M. Damania and G. D. Kadwe; Grade II.—D. N. Mehta, and K. S. Chetty; Final Sec. A.—B. D. Vajifdar, R. L. Lazarus, K. G. Desai, and N. V. Bedekar; Sec. B.—B. D. Vajifdar, R. L. Lazarus, K. G. Desai, and N. V. Bedekar.

Cotton Dyeing:—
Grade I.—V. D. Setty, M. L. Udeshi, V. W. Kathalay, R. L. Lazarus, W. V. Prabhoo Desai, and J. F. Valladares.

Jute Spinning:—
Grade I.—M. K. Desai.

Electrical Engineering:—
Grade I.—P. N. Chinoy, G. K. Date, G. D. Hamawala, V. S. Dholekar, D. B. Khan, K. S. Asasty, M. A. Dastur, V. S. Nair, R. L. Malshet, and N. H. Vesuwala.

Continuous Current):—
Grade I.—Lachhman Das Gupta; Grade II.—S. T. Rhenius, D. H. Taraporewala, R. P. Sethna, K. B. Dhavle, P. E. Patel, J. E. Machhi, A. F. Cama, and B. F. Wadia.

Alternative Current:—
Grade II.—D. H. Taraporewala, K. B. Dhavle, J. J. Master, and J. E. Machhi.

Plumber's Work:—
Grade I.—T. P. Mazoomdar, and J. H. Driver.

Principles of Leadwork:—
Grade II.—M. S. Tatke and D. B. Dastur.

Motor Car Engineering:—
Grade I.—D. L. Pupala, J. N. Badhnivalla, D. R. Desai, and M. J. Kalapesi; Grade II.—H. D. Kharas.

Elec. Installation Work:—
Grade I.—A. Narayan.

Cotton and Linen Bleaching:—
Grade I.—S. S. Venkataraman Iyar, V. W. Kathalay, and S. G. Shevde.

Telegraphy:—
Grade I.—R. G. La Bouchardiere, G. M. Garude, M. B. Contractor, E. K. Vaid, P. E. Patel, A. R. Desai, and M. R. Bhagat.

Brickwork:—
Grade I.—T. P. Mazoomdar.

Telephony:—
Grade I.—Ram Narain, and R. G. La Bouchardiere; Grade Final.—A. F. Cama.

Silk Dyeing:—
Grade I.—H. T. Magajikondi, and S. R. Iyengar.

Plain Cotton Weaving:—
Grade I.—V. T. Setty, B. G. Parikh, P. R. Pallipat, H. K. Guard, S. S. Venkataraman Iyer and A. W. Whitaker; Grade II.—S. N. Charles, D. P. Desai, and J. M. Wadia.

Plain and Fancy Cotton Weaving:—
Grade I.—Y. S. Mirza, S. R. Iyengar, J. H. Pitale, and D. R. Karjotkar; Grade II.—W. R. Deo, B. Tayabli, and F. C. S. Pillay.

Milling (Flour Manufacturing):—
Grade I.—Anand Behari Lall.

LUCKNOW AUTUMN MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 22.

The meeting opened in ideal weather and a most interesting afternoon's racing was provided. Some sensational finishes took place out of good handicapping, while the favourites annexed the first events. Maud's win over Sea Lad in the second was unexpected. Similarly Lightning's win over Mount Pleasant, a favourite in the Arab Plate, gave food for reflection. The Stand Plate was also captured by an outsider, Mil after a remarkable race in which Leila, another outsider, led to near the winning post. The Rajputs' Band played during the afternoon. The attendance was good.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Maharaja of Patiala's L'AVENIR, 8-5, Trahan 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's PHILANTHROPHIST, 9-7, Pullin 2
Thakur Sripal Singh's TALCUM, 7-13, McCowan 3
Also ran.—Hoppner 8-11.
Betting:—Evens L'Avenir, 5 to 2 against Philanthrophist, 4 to 1 Hoppner, and Talcum.
The race.—They raced level to distance with L'Avenir on inside. As they neared home L'Avenir drew ahead, followed by Philanthrophist and won comfortably by 1½ lengths; 1½ lengths between second and third.
Time.—1 min 16 secs.

THE GRAND PONY HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. Bashirali's MAUD, 8-11, Pullin 1
Mr. D. Scott's SEA LAD, 10-0, Ruiz 2
Mr. Sattar's TOKEN, 8-1 Flynn 3
Also ran.—Tarfoot 8-4 (car 8-10); Roselawn 8-0.
Betting.—6 to 4 against Sea Lad; 2 to 1 Tarfoot; 3 to 1 Maud; 4 to 1 Token; 6 to 1 Rose Lawn.
The race.—It was a capital race, in which Tarfoot cut out the running for Sea Lad and Maud. Then took lead in company and the latter, going strong, won by 1 length; half length between second and third.
Time.—1 min. 45 3/5 secs.

THE AUTUMN STEEPLECHASE.—Distance 2 miles over steoplechase course.
Messrs. J. D. Marshall and J. D. Scotts' SHOLTO 12-7, Malone 1
Also ran.—Vidi 11-7.
Betting.—7 to 4 on Vidi; evens Sholto.
The race.—Vidi led over the water jump, but refused at the third and subsequent jumps, only getting over at the second time of asking. Sholto won.
Time.—4 mins. 32 2/5 secs.

THE STAND PLATE. Distance 1 mile.
Maharaja of Patiala's MIL, 8-4, Trahan ... 1
General Raja Hali Singh's LEILA, 6-8, (car 6-11), Moosamdin 2
Mr. P. A. Stewarts' SANTA CLAUS 9-0, Quinn 3
Thakur Sripal Singh's SILVER MEMORY ..8-9, Ruiz 4
Also ran.—Drill Mistress 10-7; Little Star 8-11; Rowley Mile 6-6.
Betting.—6 to 4 against Silver Memory; 3 to 1 Santa Claus; 5 to 1 Mil; 8 to 1 Little Star; 12 to 1 Leila; 20 to 1 Roley Mile.
The race.—Leila led all the way round but was caught at the post by Mil who won by a neck; half length between second and third; one length between third and fourth.
Time.—1 min. 44 2/5 secs.

THE ARAB PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Thakur Sripal Singh's LIGHTNING 8-13, Ruiz 1
Sirdar Dayal Singh Chhachhis' MOUNT PLEASANT, 8-6, Japheth 2
Col. P. W. Mussender's MONTY 9-4, Crowden 3
Mr. Mathradas Coculdas' CRUSADER 7-13 McCowan 4
Also ran.—Solar Star 9-4; Blue Sky 9-0; Subeh Pasha 8-7; Selim 7-8; Tagalic 7-7; Harvest 7-2; Pharoah 6-12.
Betting.—Evens Mount Pleasant; 4 to 1 against Subeh Pasha; 6 Lightning and Crusader; 7 Pharoah; 10 and 15 the others.
The race.—They came into the straight in a bunch. Near home Lightning drew out closely attended by Mount Pleasant and Monty, and fighting out a fine finish won by a neck. Half length between second and third, neck between third and fourth.
Time. 1 min. 8 4/5 secs.

THE PRODUCE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Thakur Rajendra Singh's WEE LAD, 9-3 Ruiz 1
Mr. A. Hameed's HAMEEDIA, 10-6, Pullin 2
Mr. A. Satter's ISMAILIA, 9-8, Flynn ... 3
Thakurs Raj Rajeshwari Pershad and Harnam Singh's CHAMPION, 8-3, Abdul Wahid 4
Also ran.—Valiant 9-8.
Betting.—Evens Wee Lad, 5 to 2 against Hameedia; 3 to 1 Ismailia; 4 to 1 Valiant; 10 to 1 Champion.
Won by a length, one length between second and third and 4 lengths between third and fourth.
Time.—1 min. 3 3/5 secs.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

The market ruled dull and uninteresting with business on small scale only and prices generally easier. Bengal coals dropped to Rs. 950 and there was less demand for flour mill shares. Bengal brass however maintained its position, shares changing hands. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal 945, 950; Bilbera 7, 7-4; Burra Dhemo 12-4; Gopalichuck 13, 13-4; Imperial 14-4, 14-6; Jumoni 13-10, 13-12; Kasta 2-8, 2-12 p.; Mucherridih 3-8 to 4-8; New Kessurgarh 17-12, 18; North Damuda 13-4 to 14; Royal 6-14 to 7-4; Satpukuria 11-8; Sowardih 15, 15-4; Sudamedih 5-4, 5-6; Singarah 15, 15-4; Searsole 11-4.

Jute:—Clive (ord) 213-8; Delta (ord) 528; Fort William (ord) 278; Lothian (ord) 230; Reliance (ord) 404-8; Soorah (ord) 195 s.l.

Miscellaneous:—Bandman Varieties 9-12, 10; Bengal Brass 17-4 to 17-12 p.; Bengal-Nagpur Cotton (ord) 166 to 187, 178; Calcutta City Flour 19-12, 20; Dunbar Cotton (ord) 43-8; Fort William Flour 31-8, 31-12; Rurree Brewery 197, 198; New Ring Mills (pref) 165; Steel Products 1-12 to 2-4 p.; Triton Insurance 70, 80.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-6 to 69-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 69-10 to 69-14.

ALL INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 22.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 542, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Captain R. B. Kitson, Indian Army.
Lieut. B. Douglas, Indian Army.
Lieut. H. L. Rennison, I.A.R.O.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. R. A. Robertson, I.A.R.O.

A distressing tragedy is reported from Talegaon where Mr. Horn, Superintendent of Government Poultry and Dairy farm in a fit of insanity is said to have shot a lady living with him and her daughter aged eleven years and then shot himself. The bodies were brought in to the Sassoon Hospital yesterday for post mortem. No particulars are yet available.

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The scrutiny of the votes on the Resolution put before the Shareholders on the 17th instant, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, TO-DAY FRIDAY, 23rd instant at 11 a.m. after which the result of the poll will be declared.

By order of the Chairman,
NAGINDAS P. MEHTA.
Manager.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

X. Y. Z.—It is unnecessary. We understand that Mr. Tilak leaves for Delhi to-day to join the All-India Deputation.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, November 23, 1917.

A PROPHECY AND ITS FULFILMENT.

Political literature has been very scanty in this country. But it is a measure of the widespread political awakening throughout the country, that during the last two or three years many more valuable additions have been made to Indian political literature than in any single decade in the past. It is not merely that the public have shown increasing signs of intelligent and curious interests in administrative problems and reforms, but a number of eminent and capable Indian publicists, anxious to guide as well as to satisfy this interest, have readily responded. The latest of these is the Hon. Rao Bahadur M. Ramchandra Rao who has justpublished a volume entitled "The Development of Indian Polity." Mr. Ramchandra Rao, besides being an experienced member of the Madras Legislative Council, has been known to be a keen student of current affairs and his new work, bearing as it does ample evidence of a critical and alert mind having been brought to bear on the discussion of Indian Reforms, should be of invaluable help and encouragement to those desirous of preparing themselves for the constitutional struggle to win self-government for their country.

In the long and chequered history of the development of Indian polity under British rule, no scheme of reforms has probably been the subject of such a volume of criticism, —favourable and hostile, considered and ill-conceived, helpful and mischievous, relevant and irrelevant—as the Congress-League Scheme. A chief current in the stream of criticism directed against the Scheme has been the allegation that it proposes "catastrophic changes" in the existing administrative system of the country calculated to threaten British supremacy. The main purpose of Mr. Ramchandra Rao's book is to show that the proposals embodied in the Joint Scheme, far from being of the character referred to, are essentially based on existing foundations and constitute the next natural step in the evolution of Indian polity. To grasp this most important fact about the Scheme presupposes a knowledge of the history of modern India—a knowledge which few of the critics of the scheme have seemed to possess. The fundamental principle in the scheme being the transference of the control of the mechanism of Indian Government from an irresponsible bureaucracy to the Legislative Councils representing the people, the study of materials, which Mr. Ramchandra Rao has gathered together from the records of the history of the last century, must inevitably lead to the conclusion that the reforms proposed are by no means revolutionary but have been under consideration as questions of practial politics for decades. As Mr. Rao shows, many of the reforms now suggested have been discussed for years not only by Indian public men, but also by Anglo-Indian administrators and political reformers in India and in the United Kingdom. In fact, as he does well to recall, every one of the reforms embodied in the present proposals have been advocated for so long a time without any practical results that a section of Indian reformers almost lost faith, as we know, in constitutional agitation. Nor, again, are the changes revolutionary in their character. On the contrary as the author suggests, they form the next natural step after the Minto-Morley Reforms in the evolution of the existing administrative system. The point is thus succintly put:

"Lord Morley created a non-official majority in the Legislative Councils which has proved ineffective. We now claim that the Councils should contain a substantial elective element. Lord Morley intended that the non-official members should have a voice in the financial administration of the Provinces. The financial procedure, that has been devised, has made the position of the representatives of the people untenable. They have no real voice in the shaping of the Budget or in the expenditure of public revenues. The reforms now framed are intended to secure an effective control to the people in the spending of the taxes collected from them. Lord Morley introduced an Indian element in the Executive Councils of the Governors and the Governor-General. Our aim is to strengthen this element and to associate, with the task of Government, persons drawn from the public life of the country. Again, the centralization of administrative and financial control in the hands of the Government of India has been condemned for years even by Anglo-Indian administrators. We desire that the Provinces should be set free and that autonomy should be the keynote in all branches of administrative activity . . . . In regard to the Indian Legislative Council, the Government of India were prepared in 1908 to dispense with the official majority. The joint scheme, therefore, suggests an elected majority with the control of the purse, but without any interference in matters relating to military organisation and foreign relations....

In speaking on the Charter Act in 1833, Lord Macaulay said: "It may be that the public mind of India may so expand under the existing system of administration that it having outgrown that system, that having become instructed in European knowledge, they may demand European institutions. Whether such a day will ever come, I know not. But never will I attempt to avert or to retard it. Whenever it comes it will form the proudest day in English History." That prediction has been remarkably fulfilled now that a United India, itself heir to a great civilization, demands representative institutions of the western type and a substantial measure of national autonomy. This, however, has been achieved by the slow and painful process of evolution. More than this, the war has set free forces which, as Lord Curzon said the other day, cannot be enchained. The Englishmen, who are championing Freedom in a score of battlefields, cannot hesitate to extend its bounds in India, realising that there are times in the history of the world when, as the Premier said, "the world rushes along at a giddy space, covering the track of centuries in a year" and that "these are such times."

THE SURAT COLLEGE.

Mr. Robertson, of the Gujarat College has given notice of an amendment to Dr. Harold H. Mann's proposal to affiliate the Surat College, and wants to refer the matter back to the Syndicate to consider whether Surat is a fit place for a University centre, and whether the principle of concentration of colleges should not be adopted. Mr. Robertson seems to have a short memory. The very specious proposal which he wants the Syndicate to consider has been thoroughly thrashed out both in the Syndicate and the Senate when the matter of the Karnatak College came up for consideration, and the Bombay University has definitely rejected it. But recently the University had another occasion to consider the principle while reporting on the Patna scheme, and it has disapproved of the internal and external colleges of the Patna University There was some talk of a rival scheme for a private college at Ahmedabad, but the project has come to nothing. The waters of the Tapti are not poisonous and collegiate education can very well flourish there as on the banks of the Sabarmati. Moreover, Baroda, Junagad and Bhavnagar have already got colleges in Gujarat, and Rajkot is shortly to have one. When they all think of coming down to Ahmedabad, Surat also will have no objection to transfer its college there. Meanwhile it would be suicidal to stunt higher education and adopt the exploded principle of concentration of colleges in a proverbially poor country like India. The Oxford and Cambridge ideal is not accepted in England itself, and Mr. Fisher wants by the establishment of graded scholarships to bring higher education within the reach of the poorest in the land. Perhaps Mr. Robertson is afraid that the Gujarat College will suffer by the establishment of the Surat College. It is an idle fear. The rush of students is so great that no college is exposed to the danger of any starvation. Generally a new college creates a demand as well as satisfies it, and it attracts students who have hitherto gone without higher education for want of proper facilities. The question of additional colleges came into prominence because the old colleges steadily refused admission. Surat is nearer to Bombay than Ahmedabad, and the University can exercise as effectual a control over it as need be. Next to Ahmedabad, it is the biggest and one of the richest cities in Gujarat. There are nearly 2,000 students in the High Schools in the Surat District alone, and the number of Surat students at present in Bombay and Ahmedabad colleges is more than sufficient to fill a full-grade Arts college. The Gujarat College has been munificently endowed, but the Gujarat public as such has no control over it. The Surat College will be entirely under popular control, and we trust the whole province will enthusiastically support the scheme and carry it to a successful issue. There is no room for district jealousies here. The narrow-minded and selfish proposal of Mr. Robertson to restrict higher education in Gujarat to Ahmedabad—that is what it comes to—deserves to be contemptuously rejected by the Bombay University. The Patna ideal has never been accepted by our University, and when the necessary requirements laid down by the University have been duly fulfilled, it would be a blunder to withhold sanction from any scheme because it offends the susceptibilities of Mr. Robertson. Fortunately University affairs are in the hands of a distinguished Gujarati who knows his province thoroughly well and who realises its needs and requirements. It is unlikely that he will in any way subscribe to Mr. Robertson's ideas to shelve a measure like that of the Surat College.

Notes of the Day.

America's Part.

President Wilson's decision to send a representative of the United States to the Supreme War Council, though it was anticipated, sets the seal of approval by the American Government on Mr. Lloyd George's scheme for bringing about a real co ordination of efforts between the Allies. It also throws into relief the determination of the United States to help in the prosecution of the war in its characteristically thorough manner. As Admiral Benson said at the conference of the U. S. Mission with the British War Cabinet, "the United States was heart and soul in the war and the country endorsed President Wilson's statement that none of its resources in men, ships and work would be spared in order to win the war."

An Important Question.

The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce was the first representative body of Indian Commercial Community to place its views on the coming administrative reforms before the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu. And the views that it has expressed sum up the essentials of the economic aspects of those reforms. The poverty of India's people is as much an established as a melancholy fact. Fortunately, the richness of her resources is an equally admitted and hopeful fact. Therefore, the most important of India's national needs, as the U. P. Chamber of Commerce urged, is economic development. A people must live before it can be expected to make any sort of progress. The experience of the last century and more has amply shown that until the country has unfettered power to control its financial and fiscal policy, no real economic development is possible. The question of political reforms, therefore, has an intimate bearing on the solution of the country's economic problems. The remedy is not merely that the Government of India should have the right of determining the fiscal policy but the Government itself should be, as the U. P. Chamber insisted, "representative of and responsible to, the people themselves." And an important corollary to this is that "financial autonomy should be conferred on the Provincial Governments with the right of borrowing and of imposing taxes and with a free hand in pursuing an active policy of state-aided industrial development and commercial expansion." All this the Congress-League Scheme of Reform demands in the interests of the Indian commercial community as well as of the nation as a whole.

A Reactionary Suggestion.

It was perhaps inevitable that Mr. Montagu's presence in this country should have stimulated all kinds of people, with somewhat nebulous qualifications for the task, to make "representations" to the Secretary of State in respect of their individual fads and fancies. On Nosy Parkers are busy—from the egregious Indo-British compact executed in Calcutta with Mr. Curtis's overflowing benediction to "the only two" in the Punjab who have somehow felt impelled to intervene at this juncture with gloomy solemnity. One would have hardly thought that so practical and wideawake a body as the Bombay Corporation would add to the list of reactionary suggestions levelled at Mr. Montagu. Yet their resolution at yesterday's meeting to approach the Secretary of State to give the Bombay Municipality "adequate representation" on the Councils comes in that category. Apart from the intrinsic invidiousness of the claim, the country has made it sufficiently clear that it wants *direct representation* to the Councils, and not such privileged and undemocratic devices as have found favour in the past.

Films and Fire.

The question of stocking of cinema films in residential buildings was taken in hand at the Corporation's meeting yesterday and—referred to a committee. The Corporation has already submitted a proposal to the Government to make the storage of cinema films in quantities exceeding twenty pounds licenseable and apparently the reason for referring the whole question to a Committee is to discuss if even 20 lbs. of films should be stocked in residential buildings, because, as Dr. Cursetji said, even in this quantity they constituted a danger. Whatever the reason for appointing a committee we trust this Committee will not be like most Committees appointed by the Corporation. The Bill ,the draft of which the Government have forwarded to the Corporation, should be introduced and passed at the meeting of the Legislative Council next month. The Committee must therefore, meet at once and expedite their report and having considered the report, the Corporation should press the Government to give urgent attention to the matter.

The Industries Commission.

It is announced that Sir Thomas Holland, Chairman of the Indian Industries Commission, will return to the Munitions Board at the close of the sitting of the Commission at Bombay next week. In ordinary circumstances it would have been a great loss for a Commission of this character to be deprived of the guidance of its chairman—and in this case of an exceptionally sympathetic and able Chairman—in the most important work of collating the evidence and framing recommendations. But it is understood that a large part of this work has already been accomplished and the broad lines of the Commission's recommendations more or less agreed to. Besides, there can be no doubt that Sir Thomas Holland will serve the cause of India's industrial development much better by guiding the operations of the Munitions Board which he has organised and thus helping the country to continue to render her share in the prosecution of the war. Finally, the fact that his successor is Sir Rajendranath Mukerji is a guarantee that the Commission's work would be successfully acomplished—apart from the fact, which itself is a welcome sign of times, that for the first time an Indian has been called upon to pilot the work of a "Commission."

The Health of the City.

A feature of the health returns of Bombay for last week is the fact that while there was a slight decline in the general death-rate, plague registered a substantial increase in the number of cases, both fatal and otherwise. Twenty attacks and 18 deaths were recorded during the week, as against the previous week's total of 11 attacks and 7 deaths. Malaria as well as fevers of all other kinds were also on the increase. Cholera, however, was absent throughout, while only a single attack was registered from small-pox. The mortality from the other principal diseases was as follows:—Phthisis 24, other diseases of the respiratory system 170, diseases of the ubercular system 15, diarrhoea 23, dysentery 18 and debility 56. The total number of deaths from all causes was 582, while the total number of births was 441. There were also 46 cases of still-birth and 10 of premature birth.

Official and Personal.

Sir Thomas Holland, Chairman of the Indian Industries Commission is returning to the Munitions Board at the close of the sitting of the Commission at Bombay at the end of this month. Sir Rajendranath Mukerjee will act as Chairman of the Commission.

The members of the Indian Industrial Commission will visit the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, between 11-30 a.m. and 12 noon on Wednesday the 28th instant.

His Excellency returned to Bombay yesterday morning and will now be in residence at Government House for the cold weather.

Their Excellencies received his Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India and Madame Ribeiro at the Secretariat this morning.

The Hon. Sir James Meston and Hon. Sir Edward Gait were to have left the Viceregal Lodge last night.

PORTRAITURE IN EMBROIDERY.

A very striking portrait of His Majesty the King Emperor has been executed in silk embroidery by Mrs. Yamunabai Gokhale. The work is a remarkable example of the art of Portraiture in embroidery and, we understand, took about 15 months to complete, the artist working three or four hours a day on it. The portrait was recently shown to Lord and Lady Willingdon who greatly admired it.

"OUR DAY" IN BOMBAY.

ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENT.

WHAT BOMBAY IS DOING.

The public in Bombay City and the Presidency has by this time acquired a fairly clear idea of the meaning of "Our Day." They understand that it is the devotion of a day or days to the collecting of funds for providing comforts for the sick and wounded and for the men fighting in Mesopotamia. It is superfluous to emphasize the worth of any such scheme or the duty of every citizen of the Empire to contribute, each in his degree, as large a sum as possible to the funds of the Red Cross, and the appeal for funds which is being made will, we have no doubt, meet with a ready and generous response.

Up to the middle of 1917 besides contributions in money a proportion of the Red Cross supplies for Mesopotamia were sent from England, but subsequently the shortage of freight rendered this increasingly difficult and it was finally agreed that India should provide the whole of the hospital clothing and comforts for Mesopotamia except such articles as were unobtainable locally.

The total Red Cross expenditure in Mesopotamia had meanwhile increased to about Rs. 2½ lakhs monthly, and it was found that although India could obtain and despatch the necessary supplies it would be difficult to meet the increased financial liability in connection with Mesopotamia as well as hospital ships, ambulance trains and hospitals in India. The Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in London thereupon agreed to contribute to the expenses of the Indian Branch a monthly amount equal to the monthly expenditure in Mesopotamia, India supplying the material. The Viceroy and Joint War Committee, Indian Branch, however, hope that it may not be necessary to ask for such a large contribution from England in view of the heavy expenses of the Red Cross in France and have decided to organise "Our Day" celebrations throughout India to raise funds locally for Red Cross work in India and Mesopotamia.

COLLECTION OF FUNDS.

While the general idea of "Our Day" is fairly clear, it is not widely known how schemes for collecting funds are to be put into operation, and what those schemes precisely are. It might be desirable, now that preparations in Bombay are well under way, to state exactly what has been done towards securing that Bombay will keep her rightful place in her response to the "Our Day" appeal. To begin with, there was lately formed a strong and influential Committee not the least satisfactory feature of which is its truly representative character. Indeed it cannot be too strongly emphasized that "Our Day" is a movement which is above all schisms, and embraces all in the wide and common humanity of its aims. A large executive committee was also formed. The Committee has been sub-divided into various sub-committees the chief of which are the Collection Committee, the Publicity Committee, the Flags Committee and the Entertainments Committee.

Of the first of these, the chief and only function is, to collect money. The means it will employ are various. First there will be a house to house collection and a canvassing of influential and wealthy people for money. Also to every firm in Bombay will be sent cards which in essence are subscription forms, and on the cards the employees of the firm may enter the sum which each is prepared to subscribe. These cards are supplied by the Central Executive in Simla. If any firm is overlooked in the distribution of cards, it should communicate with the Honorary Secretaries who will rectify the omission with alacrity and pleasure. It should be remembered that no sum is too modest for contribution and none should hold back because he is unable to give a sum which he believes would be an adequate tribute to the worth of the cause. It is the little things that count.

SALE OF FLAGS.

The Flags Committee will be concerned with the sale of Flags, buttons, etc. A certain number of flags have been supplied by the Delhi Central Committee and this supply has been swelled by tributaries from other sources. From December 1st to 12th the flags will be on sale, and a flag may be had at any price from an anna to a lakh of rupees, according to the buyer's means. School children will for the nonce be flag merchants, and it is a tribute to the children's sense of duty and patriotism that they should have consented to devote their energies to the task of selling the flags. They will be in attendance at the Presidency Cricket Matches in the first week of December, and should reap in that field a plenteous harvest. Further, two days will be devoted to a systematic round of the shops, two days to "milking" the offices and if possible, two days to exploiting the clubs and promenades in Bombay. The strength of this Committee lies in the feminine element, which it has been fortunate enough to press into its service.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Entertainments Committee has succeeded in enlisting under its banner practically every house of amusement in the city. Cinemas and theatres have extended their whole-hearted sympathy and co-operation. Already four of them the El Dorado and Alexandra Cinemas and the Royal Opera House (Howitt Phillips Dramatic Company) and the Palace of Varieties have given performances in aid of "Our Day" and if one is to judge from the takings at these shows, entertainments should prove to be a most fruitful source of funds. Those which have still to add their quota to the cause are:—The Alhambra and the Empire on November 25th, the Anglo-American Cinema on December 2nd, the Royal Opera House, on this occasion a cinema, on D

(Continued on page 8).

"IMPREGNABLE" HINDENBURG LINE SMASHED.

VIGOROUS ITALIAN ACTION.

BOMBARDING THE WHOLE FRONT.

ANGLO-ITALIAN MONITORS CO-OPERATING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 22.

A wireless Italian official communiqué reports intense artillery bombardment on the whole front yesterday, the Italian and British monitors co-operating in the coastal zone. We repulsed three violent attacks at Mount Pertica. Infantry actions were not renewed at Mount Tomba and Mount Monfenera.

MOMENTOUS BATTLE IN MOUNTAINS.

ENEMY EFFORTS TO ENTER ITALIAN PLAINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 4-5 p.m., Nov. 22.

The progress of the great battle in the Italian mountains is being watched most anxiously since the enemy announced that he had stormed Quero and Monte Cornalla, as, if the Austrians and Germans capture Monte Tomba, on the northern slopes of which the struggle is raging, two mi es' descent will bring them to the plain and may cause the Italians to lose the whole Piave line and also Venice.

The enemy has not renewed his attempt to cross the lower Piave, concentrating his efforts in the mountains between the upper Brenta and the Piave, where the fighting has been incessant since the 17th instant.

An encouraging feature is the rally of the Italians; they are not merely resisting stupendous attacks, but repeatedly making effective counter-attacks.

WHERE THE DANGER LIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 21.
Recd. 4-5 p.m., Nov. 22.

A semi-official statement says that the whole danger is of the enemy pouring down the upper courses of the Brenta and the Piave and entering the plain. He is employing all his reserves in this effort.

NO VOTES FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

AMENDMENT TO ELECTORAL BILL ADOPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 22.

In the House of Commons an amendment to the Electoral Reform Bill disenfranchising conscientious objectors was adopted by 209 votes to 171.

DISCONTENT AGAINST MAXIMALIST REGIME.

PRINCE YUSUPOFF ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 4-5 p.m., Nov. 22.

A despatch from Petrograd dated the 20th instant says that the troops advancing against the Maximalists remain at Luga, where apparently many have been won over to the Maximalists. There is no further news of General Kaledine's force in the south.

Prince Yusupoff who killed Rasputin has been arrested in Petrograd for corresponding with General Kaledine.

The majority of the Ministerial staffs are still not working, refusing to recognise the Maximalist administration. The latter has warned them they will be the first to suffer in the coming famine.

A private soldier has been appointed commander-in-chief at Moscow.

FOOD CONTROL.

PROHIBITED SALE AND USE OF CREAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Nov. 22.

The Food Controller has prohibited the sale and use of cream between December 8th and April 30th for purposes of luxury.

DEATH OF LIEUT-COL. KAYE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 8-50 a.m., Nov. 22.

The death of Lieut.-Colonel James Levett Kaye is announced.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

GERMAN SALIENT NEAR JUVINCOURT CARRIED.

LIVELY FIRING BETWEEN LAMIETTE AND AISNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 2 30 p.m., Nov. 22.

Last night's French communiqué said:—West of Lamiette we attacked the German salient south of Juvincourt on a kilometre front. We penetrated to an average depth of four hundred metres and attained all our objectives carrying strong defences. We took 175 prisoners.

Between Lamiette and the Aisne we took forty more prisoners. Artillery duel has been lively in the whole of this region.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH RAIDS S. OF ST. QUENTIN.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY STRUGGLE IN CHAUME WOOD REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 8-50 a.m., Nov. 22.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—We made several successful raids at night-time north and south of St. Quentin and brought back prisoners. There has been violent artillery struggle in the region of the Chaume wood.

AMERICAN DESTROYER SUNK.

TWENTY-ONE LIVES LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 8-50 a.m., Nov. 22.

The Navy Department announces that the American destroyer Chauncey was sunk in a collision in the war zone on Tuesday morning. Probably twenty-one lives were lost.

SUBMARINE SINKINGS.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 22.

The Admiralty says:—The arrivals during the week numbered 2,531 and sailings 2,463. Ten vessels over 1,600 tons and seven under were sunk. Two were unsuccessfully attacked.

RECORD OF LOSSES.

The following table shows the losses for each week since the returns were issued.

Week ended	Arrivals.	Sailings.	SUNK. Over 1,600 tons.	SUNK. Under 1,600 tons.	SUNK. Fishing vessels.	Unsuccessful attacks.
Feb. 25	2280	2261	15	6	4	12
Mar. 4	2523	2477	14	9	3	12
,, 11	1985	1959	15	4	3	16
,, 13	2528	2554	16	8	21	19
,, 25	2314	2439	18	7	10	15
Apl. 1	2281	2369	18	13	6	17
,, 8	2406	2367	17	2	6	14
,, 13	2379	2831	19	9	12	15
,, 22	2585	2821	40	15	9	27
,, 29	2716	2880	38	13	8	24
May 6	2374	2499	24	22	—	—
,, 13	2569	2552	18	5	3	19
,, 20	2664	2759	18	9	3	9
,, 27	2719	2768	18	1	5	17
June 3	2633	2642	18	3	5	17
,, 10	2767	2822	22	10	3	23
,, 17	2897	2963	27	5	6	31
,, 24	2876	2923	21	7	0	22
July 4	2745	2846	15	6	11	16
,, 11	2898	2798	14	3	3	17
,, 18	2828	2920	14	4	8	12
,, 25	2891	2791	21	3	1	13
Aug. 1	2747	2776	18	3	0	9
,, 8	2673	2796	21	2	0	13
,, 15	2776	2986	14	2	3	13
,, 22	2838	2764	15	3	2	12
,, 29	2629	2680	18	5	0	6
Sept. 5	2384	2432	20	3	0	9
,, 12	2744	2868	12	15	4	12
,, 19	2695	2737	8	11	1	6
,, 26	2795	2691	13	2	2	10
Oct. 3	2880	2742	11	2	0	16
,, 10	2519	2632	14	2	2	5
,, 17	2124	2091	12	8	1	5
,, 24	2448	2389	17	8	0	7
,, 31	2245	2321	14	4	—	1
Nov. 7	2384	2379	8	4	—	6
,, 14	2125	2207	1	5	1	8
,, 21	2531	2463	10	7	0	2

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Nov. 22.

A French official statement says:—During the week the arrivals numbered 948 and departures 961. No vessel was sunk. One was unsuccessfully attacked.

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Nov. 22.

An Italian official statement says:—During the week the arrivals numbered 322 and departures 300. One steamer over 1,500 tons was sunk. Another was damaged but towed to port.

RENEWED BRITISH OFFENSIVE IN FRANCE.

"IMPREGNABLE" HINDENBURG LINE STORMED.

TWO DEFENSIVE SYSTEMS SWEPT OVER.

MARVELLOUS WORK BY TANKS.

ENEMY TOTALLY TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

MANY VILLAGES AND IMPORTANT SECTIONS TAKEN.

EIGHT THOUSAND PRISONERS AND MANY GUNS CAPTURED.

BETWEEN ST. QUENTIN AND THE SCARPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 8-50 a.m., Nov. 22.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon says: Between St. Quentin and the Scarpe the tanks broke through successive belts of wire of great depth and strength. The infantry followed and stormed the first defensive system of the Hindenburg Line. The tanks and the infantry pressed on and captured the Hindenburg support line more than a mile beyond. Several thousands of prisoners and a number of guns were captured.

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 8-50 a.m., Nov. 22.

The following is the full version of this afternoon's Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué:—Yesterday morning the Third Army under General Sir Julian Byng delivered a number of attacks between St. Quentin and the Scarpe river. The attacks were carried out without previous artillery preparation completely surprising the enemy. Our troops broke into the enemy's position to a depth of between four and five miles on a wide front and captured several thousands of prisoners and a number of guns. The operations are continuing.

THE ASSAULT DESCRIBED.

At the hour of assault on the principal front of attack a large number of tanks moved forward in advance of the infantry and broke through successive belts of German wire of great depth and strength. Following through the gaps made by the tanks the English, Scottish and Irish regiments swept over the outposts and stormed the first defensive system of the Hindenburg line on the whole front. The infantry and the tanks pressed on in accordance with the programme and captured the second system of defence over a mile beyond known as the Hindenburg support line.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CAPTURED.

The eastern county troops took Bonavis and the Lateau Wood after stiff fighting. The English rifle regiments and light infantry captured Lavacquerie and also the formidable defences on the spur known as the Welsh Ridge. Other English county troops stormed the village of Ribecourt and fought their way through the Coutllet Wood. The Highland Territorials crossed a grand ravine and entered Flesquieres where there was fierce fighting. The West Riding Territorials captured Havrincourt and also the trench systems north of the village. The Ulster battalions covering the latter's left flank moved northward up the west bank of the Canaldunord. Later in the morning, we continued the advance and made rapid progress at all points. The English, Scottish

(Continued on page 8.)

BREAKER OF "IMPREGNABLE" HINDENBURG LINE

General Sir Julian Byng K. C. B, K. C. M. G, M. V. O. in command of the Third Army in France.

"BRILLIANT SURPRISE VICTORY".

THE BEST KEPT SECRET OF WAR.

TROOPS WONDERFULLY INSPIRED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 0-40 a.m., Nov. 23.

Field-Marshal Haig's brilliant surprise victory is the engrossing topic. Tactical possibilities are exhaustively discussed and satisfaction is expressed that a complete answer has been found to Hindenburg's so-called elastic defence. Tributes are paid to the gallantry of the troops advancing into the unknown, to the genius of Sir Douglas Haig in shouldering the responsibility of a remarkable innovation and the skill of General Byng and his able staff in executing the successful operation which has changed the whole face of the war, on the Western front at a stroke.

It is believed that tanks advanced in masses, proabbly in hundreds together. Their assemblage, unknown to the enemy, was a miracle of secrecy and their success may be revolutionary tactically as the British soldiers and engineers who invented tanks have now proved their possibilities.

VICTORY OF TANKS.

The victory of the tank was certainly established as a definitely new important military arm. Hitherto, artillery preparation has made the ground impassable to assailants and has enabled the enemy to prepare new defences. The success of tanks now opens up a prospect of open warfare At least, the first result will be that the Germans must man the Western front more heavily than recently.

Thus the victory is bound immediately to affect the Italian situation

One important result of the victory is that the great Cambrai junction of railways and roads, which has been the chief factor in enemy main communications, is now exposed to shellfire.

The Lord Mayor, the Bishop of London and other authorities in an interview favoured the ringing of bells in celebration of the victory.

FIVE GERMAN DIVISIONS CRIPPLED.

A despatch from Mr. Perry Robinson at Headquarters says, the chief trouble is that it has been raining in torrents since noon on Tuesday, nevertheless, it is extraordinary to see hundreds of British aeroplanes working just over the troops. German aeroplanes have not appeared hitherto. It is proved that we have crippled five German divisions, one of which has just come from Russia. Our cavalry has captured guns, taken villages and held them till infantry has come up, notably, the important villages of Marcoing and Masneres.

There are tales of tanks which chased the crews of heavy gun batteries round their own guns and captured the battery. We penetrated so deep that we liberated the entire civilian population of the villages, for the Germans were so surprised that they did not dream of evacuating them.

THE BEST KEPT SECRET OF THE WAR.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, in a message from Headquarters, says, the attack was the best kept secret of the war. Not a whisper reached the correspondents who were constantly up and down the lines. The enemy did not dream of such a blow and could not know that numerous tanks during the seven nights were crawling along roads; hiding in daytime in woods. When the tanks emerged from the mist the Germans were aghast and dazed. Many hid in dugouts and then surrendered. Behind the tanks marched platoons of British infantry cheering and shouting, while thousands of British shells pounded the Hindenburg line. Hardly a single shellburst came from the enemy side. It was clear at a glance that the enemy was weak in artillery. A battalion of Royal Fusiliers gained their objectives without a single casualty, and other English battalions had only very light losses, mostly from machineguns. Only two hundred walking wounded were received at one dressing station five hours after the battle began.

TROOPS WONDERFULLY INSPIRED.

Mr. Percival Phillips, wiring from Headquarters, says, the troops were wonderfully inspired by the feel of firm earth and sight of unbroken country and the consciousness that they had penetrated the Germans' strongest line. I saw to-day the finest picture seen in this war, a steady stream of cavalry pouring across the battered Hindenburg line and six miles beyond. They were not the first to pass the barrier. Nearly twenty-four hours earlier detachments of horse led way across the enemy's trenches cheered by tank crews.

The infantry and cavalry were in action from from noon onwards among hills and valleys, skirting the Cambrai plain, rounding up fugutives, clearing up villages and steadily widening the salient. They rode down rearguard columns, charged German batterlies and one detachment galloped at two field batteries hidden in a hollow and sabred gunners. It has been a cavalrymen's day. Their work is even more talked about than that of tanks. When latter advanced at dawn they were led by their commander-in-chief like an ancient king at head of an armoured host, flying his battleflag. They also had a battlecry, for message went forth to every crew before attack, "We expect every tank to do its damndest."

BRITISH SUCCESS IN PALESTINE.

KURYETELENAB CARRIED.

SCOTTISH OCCUPY BEITLIKIA:

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 0-40 a.m., Nov. 23.

A Palestine communiqué says, the situation northward of Jaffa is unchanged. The Territorial infantry carried Kuryetelenab, six miles westward of Jerusalem, on Monday at the bayonet point. The Scottish occupied Beitlikia, five miles north-west of Jerusalem. Our mounted troops yesterday got into contact with the enemy, four miles westward of Bireh, on the Jerusalem-Schechem road.

INDIAN TROOPS IN PALESTINE.

GENERAL MURRAY'S TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 4-5 p.m., Nov. 22.

In his despatch General Murray in the course of a tribute to the magnificent work of all fighting troops at Gaza says:—The distinguished service rendered by troops from India is deserving of high commendation. The units of the Indian Regular Army, mounted and dismounted, Imperial Service Troops and Bikanir Camel Corps, have shown soldierly qualities in action, discipline and endurance.

GERMAN PERIL IN PALESTINE

EFFECT OF TURKISH DEFEAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—The "Neus Zhercher Zeitung" discussing the British operations in Palestine and Mesopotamia remarks that if the Turks are unable to stop the British advance they must withdraw some Nizam (sic) divisions from Europe. The British operations in Asia would then exert a direct influence in the situation on the European front.

The military correspondent of the "Vossische Zeitung" declares that the fighting in Palestine in vitally important to Germany and adds should the British succeed in conquering Palestine they will strike a heavy blow against Germany's eastern policy and consequently against her world policy. The events in Palestine therefore deserve Germany's closest attention. They constitute an attack against one of Germany's wings while the British offensive in Flanders is an attack against the other wing.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 0-40 a.m., Nov. 23.

A German wireless communiqué says, the main English attacks under the protection of armoured cars strove to break through towards Cambrai. The English succeeded in capturing villages in the fighting zone, including Marcoing and Graincourt, also portions of permanently established material. Our reserves arrived and were placed in the rear positions. The enemy did not advance beyond our foremost line between Fontaine-les-Croiselles and Reincourt.

The situation in the Italian theatre is unchanged.

THE ACTION IN HELIGOLAND BIGHT.

STATEMENT BY ADMIRALTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 22.

The Admiralty publishes the details of Saturdays action in the Heligoland Bight. Towards eight we sighted four light cruisers on a northerly course accompanied by destroyers and mine-sweepers or patrol vessels. The latter escaped to the north-east. One was sunk by the destroyers' gunfire and a number of survivors including a lieutenant were rescued. The light-cruisers and destroyers turned towards Heligoland and were pursued through mine-fields. A running engagement ensued under a heavy smoke-screen until we sighted four battleships and battle cruisers. Our advanced forces broke off the engagement and turned back to meet the supports outside the minefields. Owing to these, we were compelled to keep to the line taken by the enemy and consequently the area was too restricted for supporting the ships to manoeuvre in. The enemy did not follow us outside the minefields. We scored a number of hits. A light cruiser was seen to be on fire, a heavy explosion occurred in another and a third was dropping behind damaged. Their destruction was prevented by the presence of the enemy's large vessels and the proximity of Heligoland. Our damage was slight. Some casualties occurred among officers and men in exposed positions.

SIAMESE MINISTER IN AUDIENCE OF KING GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 8-50 a.m., Nov. 22.

The Siamese Minister to-day had an audience of King George to whom he handed an autograph letter from the King of Siam.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

CONDITIONS OF SUCCESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Indian Industries Commission resumed its sitting yesterday at the Council Hall, Sir Thomas Holland presiding. All the members were present.

Mr. R. L. Sutaria partner of Messrs. Kothari Sutaria and Co. and director of the Indian Cotton Oil Company was the first witness examined.

He said:—I have been connected with the Indian Cotton Oil Company, Limited, since its incorporation in 1909. There were about half a dozen companies promoted at that time for the purpose of crushing cottonseed. Ours is at present the only concern engaged exclusively in the business. Simultaneously with ours or perhaps a few months earlier, a cotton seed mill was started by one of India's leading firms. It is to be regretted that this mill was closed, rather prematurely in 1913. With unlimited resources at their disposal, the firm in question was the firm who should have made the enterprise a great success. had they persisted in their efforts. Financially, technically and from a business point of view, they were in a position to cope with all the difficulties which generally came in the way of pioneers. The products they turned out were good. Their sales department was efficient. They had everything in their favour that pointed to an uninterrupted working of their factory in healthy competition with ours, and under the circumstances, the closing of their mill has been a mystery to me. As to the other projects, the less said the better. A majority of them never got beyond the "prospectus" stage. Two of them were able to gather together a few thousands and to establish factories, which worked cottonseed only a few months. They died a "capital" death, though all other causes that one can enumerate for their failure. equally hastened their extinction.

CAUSES OF APATHY.

Our first invitation to the public for application of shares in the Company fell flat. It was only through the good and cheerful encouragement of "friends and admirers" that we were able to collect even one lakh of rupees (out of two lakhs required) and with this capital we made our humble start. I ascribe the failure of our prospectus to the following reasons:

(1) We (I mean my firm as Managing Agents) were entirely unknown to the investing public. (2) Absence of big names as directors on our Board. (3) The bank mania was running high in those times, and people were more eager to absorb the shares of the new swadeshi banks which then held out such high promise. They offered the prospects of dividends from the day of investment as against slow dividends that can be expected from an industrial enterprise. (4) The D. D. failures, which occurred in the same year, shaking public confidence in industrial concerns. (5) The problematical state of the cottonseed industry itself.

After a year and a half's successful working, we published another and a more ambitious prospectus. On this occasion, we took care to include on our directorate three or four gentlemen of business fame. This coupled with the ingenious way the prospectus was advertised, contributed largely to its success. By this time also, the cause (5) above referred to had been partially eliminated. The obvious conclusion is that capital can always be raised in India for a new industrial enterprise if the scheme is undertaken by a firm of Managing Agents and for directors who command the confidence of the public as regards their business ability and enterprising spirit. People naturally do not like to entrust what in a majority of cases, may prove to be their life's savings, to the care of business novices. From the very outset. I was aware of this fact and had therefore sought the assistance and co-operation as directors of some "big-bodies," but was not quite fortunate in my efforts. If I had been able to enlist their sympathy for my cause in the early days of my business career I should, perhaps, have obtained the necessary capital at once without difficulty.

DIFFICULTY OF CAPITAL.

There are two facts that have struck me most while raising capital for our enterprise. The one is the apathetic attitude of the local Stock Exchange. I found it to my great disappointment, and I still find it to be so, that the Bombay Stock Exchange mostly confines its business to speculative transactions. The brokers have a few favourite scrips and their attention is chiefly centred in the skilful manipulations of these in accordance with the bull or the bear tendency of the times. Unlike on the London Stock Exchange a new company cannot obtain a quotation for a prescribed minimum capital. Nor do the brokers help in the least a company in the way of obtaining the necessary capital, unless, as I have said before, the promoters are well-known persons. The other fact is the absence of financing houses, I mean firms, whose business it is to underwrite the share capital of a prospective company. In Europe or America the would-be promoter can unfold his plans to one of such houses, and if the scheme has any chance of success, it is taken up by the underwriting firm, so far as its promotion is concerned, for an agreed commission. Underwriting has recently come into vogue in this country, and has been successfully done in the case of a few schemes in Bombay.

NO ROYAL ROAD.

However, the financier, whose sole or chief business it is to help in company promotion is still unknown in this country. There is no royal road in India for the man who aspires to start and has the ability successfully to conduct an industrial enterprise. to raise the necessary capital unless he stands in the good graces of a financier demi-god and has further the good luck of being patronised by leading business men as his directors. In default, if he has his own money to put into the basket, well and good. Else he must bid good-bye to his dreams. Given a strong management, an ideal directorate and favourable times, there is no question of the sources from which capital can be drawn. The country that has supplied money by the crores for the Tata enterprises can still supply it for lesser projects.

PREFERENCE TO INDIGENOUS PRODUCTS.

As regards preference this should certainly be given when the choice lies between foreign and indigenous products, to the latter. But when there are more factories than one making articles of a similar nature Government should buy on a competitive basis only.

Witness then dealt at length on the question of Railway and Ocean freights and continuing said that the industries, which can flourish profitably side by side with the cottonseed industry, were:—

(1) the soap industry, (2) the alkali industry, having for its object the manufacture of caustic soda. (3) the compound feeds and fertilizers industry, (4) the manufacture of artificial butter or ghee, (5) the manufacture of hardened fats by the new hydrogenization process. All or some of the above industries can be taken up as sidelines by a big cottonseed oil mill having its own refinery.

DEMONSTRATION FACTORIES.

Replying to Mr. Thomas witness said that even if a scheme recommended by a Government officer fails even that would not discourage capitalists from again applying to the officer for advice. Asked why he did not approve of demonstration factories witness said that there was no need for such factories. Government demonstration factories would only show the various process of manufacture and would not show the methods leading to commercial success.

Sir Dorab: Are you aware that, the cottonseed mill you refer to as having failed was started as an experimental measure to try the suitableness of a particular type of machinery?

Witness: I know it was an experimental measure.

Sir Dorab: Do you know that the mill was started to try that type of machinery and was given up when that machinery was found unfit

Witness: But other machinery could have been used.

Sir Dorab: But the concern was started to try that particular type of machinery and when it was found impossible to work with it the concern was closed.

Replying to Sir Fazulbhoy witness stated that he had no industrial banks as yet, and he thought that it would be easy to change the charter of the presidency banks and make them help infant industries.

A CENTRAL REFINERY.

He desired to have a central refinery to conduct the work of all the mills. It would be much better if all the mills together start a central refinery on a co-operative basis.

Witness admitted that independent oil mills could be established. Their mill was working at a loss because the outbreak of the war has stopped the export of their products to the Continent. Before the war they were making an average profit of Rs. 40,000 net. They had an expert working in their factory. Asked had the banks encouraged speculation, witness said that the majority of the banks did so by advancing money on inflated scripts.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

Witness continued to say that railways should give sidings free to industrial factories

Replying to Sir Francis Stewar witness said that their business was as much in exporting oil cakes as in making oils. The firm exported themselves, through a London firm who acted as their agents, and before the war they had direct dealings with a firm in Germany.

MR. A. F. YUILL.

Mr. A. F. Yuill, Works Manager, the Indian Cotton Oil Company, Limited, was next examined. He said the oil industry in India suffers from difficulties which may be classed as financial, technical and commercial difficulties.

As regards specific Government assistance to the cotton seed industry, witness thought that for some years it ought to take the form of assistance to established concerns and the encouragement of prospective concerns to combine with established concerns like the Indian Cotton Oil Company, particularly as regards marketing the products of the industry, rather than that they should encourage the multiplication of small competing businesses. Cotton and industries cannot for many years affect seriously the raw material market, and in marketing their products they come into competition with so many closely allied articles that there is no danger of combinations forcing up the price of the articles they sell beyond the actual value thereof. Combination would further tend to division of labour. economy of production improved standards of quality, market steadiness and financial stability.

Replying to Mr. Low witness said that the Agricultural department had taken no pains to popularise the products of his firm.

Mr. Sorabji M. Rutnagur, Patent Agent and Joint Editor of the "Indian Textile Journal" was next examined. He said that technical and trade information suitable for those actually engaged in existing industries and factories would be more useful than elaborate statistics and figures published in the hope of inducing native capital for the development of India's resources. There is no provision for the registration of trade marks in India; this is a serious drawback.

Replying to Mr. Low witness said that the experts of the existing companies would be in a position to send in statistical information for the "Indian Textile Journal". Replying to Mr. Chatterton. witness said that he did not know of any patent law in the native States.

Witness was of opinion that results of chemical research work should be published broadcast. There would be no rush for it.

Replying to Sir Francis Stewart, witness replied that monographs on industrial possibilities should be published in a journal which would also contain current news. There was no use in publishing these in the vernacular. There was no use in publishing technical text books.

President: You suggested that people objected to the registration of trade marks. Is that because people wanted to take advantage of the opportunity of infringing trade marks?

Witness: Yes

MR. A. G. GRAY.

Mr. A. G. Gray, of the Bank of India, Limited, Bombay in his evidence said:—

During my connection with the Parrs Bank. Limited, the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, and for the last ten years with the Bank of India, Limited, the question of raising capital for new enterprises has come under my notice. I am of opinion that fairly large concerns under the management of well-known firms and financiers do not find difficulty in obtaining capital. Difficulties arise in the case of small concerns but these difficulties are in the natural order of things. I notice that many of my Bank's clients invest practically the whole of their income from their existing investments in new companies which are floated from time to time. This is satisfactory, and at present owing to the unusually high dividends paid by cotton, jute, and engineering companies, there is a very large amount of money awaiting investment. I say "awaiting," because it is difficult to promote new companies at present owing to its being almost impossible to import machinery or to obtain technical experts from Europe. I agree with the present system adopted by Government as regards feeder railways. In the case of new manufacturing companies I think that concessions, such as short-term guarantees by Government to purchase certain quantities of iron, cement or other goods, may be made with advantage, but beyond this I consider that industrial concerns should, like co-operative societies, be as far as possible self-supporting. I am not in favour of exempting profits of new undertakings from income-tax. While on the subject of income-tax, I wish to state that I do not agree with the present incidence of super-tax, which, in my opinion, tends to make directors increase the dividend out of proportion to the sums allocated to depreciation and reserve. I recognise that the Government must raise money, but as the principal source of capital available for new enterprise is profits derived from existing industrial concerns. I think it is doubtful whether it is wise to impose severe taxation (super-tax) on such profits. I consider that industrial enterprise is at present too much confined to Calcutta and Bombay; the establishment of banks in the mofussil would tend to remedy this. One of the reasons why the small trader does not care to make payments by cheque is the stamp duty. I believe that if the stamp duty on cheques were made half an anna or even three pies. instead of one anna, that there would immediately be an enormous saving in currency, and I think that owing to the increase in the number of cheques used, the revenue from this source would not be seriously affected. This argument, in my opinion, also applies to the stamp duty in respect of share transfers. The joint stock company will presumably continue to be the chief system under which industrial concerns can be promoted, and it is therefore very important that company's shares be easily and cheaply negotiable. The cost of *stamp duty*, transfer fees and brokerage now acts as a deterrent, and I think that the scale of stamp duty could be reduced without loss to Government, as at present all kinds of devices are resorted to in order to avoid stamp duty. In addition to the foregoing suggestions to popularise banking, I think that a system of bankers' clearing on the lines of English "country clearing" might be inaugurated.

Replying to the President witness said that it was becoming apparently more practicable to have Indians qualify themselves by examinations to be assistant managers etc. There was in the witness's bank three Indians who had passed examinations of the London Institute of Bankers and they were doing good work. Replying to Mr. Low witness said that his bank financed industrial operations, and had something to do with insurance also. Witness said that it will be a good thing if cheques for small amounts could be made more popular. Witness thought that there were great possibilities before industrial banks in this country. He was of opinion that the bank itself should have experts to advise them on industrial matters.

Replying to Sir R. N. Mukerji, witness said that when the Government gives a guarantee to buy the products of a factory the guarantee should be for so much of the article for a certain definite period and not for purchasing the whole of their products for any length of time.

Replying to Sir Francis Stewart. witness said that the Bank of India had at the present time a manager. himself and two other Englishmen, a head shroff, a very responsible individual, and six other Indian assistants. Their assistant accountants have opportunities to rise in the line. Two of their men had passed commercial examinations.

Replying to Sir Fazulbhoy, witness went on to say that reduction of the stamp duty would increase the volume of the business.

MR. LALJI NARANJI.

Mr. Lalji Naranji, Manager, Mooljee Jaitha and Company, Mill Agents, was the last witness examined yesterday. He said: Cotton ginning and pressing factories in many places are more than are required. The result is that they make a pool agreement and only allow necessary factories to work, and all share the profits in a porportion they fix themselves. Cotton requires to be financed in an organised way. I believe in trade guilds or trusts such as exist in other countries. If a limited number of such guilds are encouraged by Government it will do much good to cultivators. Such guilds, of course, will compete with private small investors; but these can put their small capital into big Guilds started by big financiers.

Replying to Sir Francis Stewart, witness elaborated the idea of trade guilds, and said that it could be controlled by paid directors. Small traders were not likely to suffer on account of these guilds. Replying to Mr. Chatterton, witness said that these guilds were to be limited liability companies, and their function was to be to finance industries. He admitted that there would be a good deal of opposition to a scheme of this kind.

At this stage the Commission adjourned till 11 a.m. to-day.

"OUR DAY".

(Continued from page 6.)

ber 3rd, the Imperial on December 9th. A grand Cafe Chantant and dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel is announced for Saturday, the 24th November, under the distinguished patronage and in the presence of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon. The services of the best musical talent in Bombay has been secured. None should miss this treat. The earlier the table is booked. the better position it will have.

Again amateur performances will also bulk largely in the entertainments in aid of "Our Day." On the 10th of December the Embarkation Staff in Bombay are organising a grand concert at the Excelsior. Special efforts are being made to make it a great success. The Y. M. C. A. are giving a concert in their own Hall, the date of which will be announced later. Besides these features there is Race Day on the 12th and on the evening of that date there will be a special Naval and Military Display on the Maidan. The main advantage of holding the Tattoo here lies in the fact that it will be possible to utilise for spectators the tents and stands which will be erected for the cricket week. The terms of admission to the Display which will consist of a Musical Ride, a Naval Spectacle and a Torchlight Tattoo—will be announced later by advertisement. Those who gather to witness the matches will, it is expected, hasten to secure seats in the tents of their respective clubs and gymkhanas for the evening.

All donations will be gratefully received by the Honorary Treasurer, National Bank of India, and all inquiries from Bombay and similar organisations in the Presidency promptly answered by the Honorary Secretaries, 23, Churchgate Street.

"OUR DAY" AT EMPIRE.

The Empire management are making a special effort on behalf of "Our Day" Fund on Sunday the 25th instant. In addition to a very fine Pathe film "King Lear," the cinema version of Shakespeare's play of 'Ingratitude,' which has been beautifully produced by Gold Rooster Studios. Mr. and Mrs. McGrath will give a programme, between the pictures, of a popular Variety, comprising songs and duets from the successful Musical Comedies. This performance will commence at 10 p.m. and should result in a full house. The prices will be as usual, and all receipts without any deduction will be handed over to "Our Day" Committee.

CHARGE OF CHEATING GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 22.

E. J. Buckett, Anglo-Indian, temporary Sub-Engineer P.W.D., in charge of embankment works at Nimbalkar on Nira Right Bank Canal was to-day formally placed before Lieut.-Col. Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate and charged by Rao Saheb Inspector Kokje of the C.I.D., with cheating Government in respect of Rs. 80,000. It was alleged in complaint that the accused made false measurements of amount of work done by contractors Government was defrauded to the extent mentioned, Duckett and those with him it being alleged getting Rs. 25,000 out of the amount. The accused was remanded to custody for a fortnight, bail being fixed at Rs. 20,000. The case will be heard at Satara.

SUIT OF A WAR PRISONER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

At the High Court to-day Justice Greaves took up the suit in which the plaintiff was a Turkish prisoner of war. The plaintiff Mr. P. K. Ghose was a member of the Bengal Ambulance Corps. At Kut he was made prisoner by Turks. His counsel said that two letters had been sent to him through neutral countries but no reply had been received from him. The defence counsel said there was a strong rumour current here that the plaintiff was dead. All prisoners of war taken from the Bengal ambulance corps have been exchanged and the plaintiff was the only person who had not arrived. His Lordship directed counsel to make enquiries from the military authorities and adjourned the hearing for a fortnight.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE

The Accountant General, Bombay, notifies for general information that as a result of the recent rise in the exchange value of the rupee, the rate of Exchange Compensation Allowance on salaries drawn on or after the 1st December 1917, for the quarter commencing the 1st December 1917, will be Rs. 3-3-9 per cent., and the maximum monthly allowance will be Rs. 71-14-2.

At a public meeting held at Larkana, Sind, under the auspices of the Home Rule League, it was resolved to send a telegram to Mr. Montagu welcoming him and urging the acceptance of the Congress-League scheme in its entirety.

RENEWED BRITISH OFFENSIVE IN FRANCE.

(Continued from page 7.)

Irish and Welsh secured the crossings of the canal at Masnieres and captured Marcoing and the Neuf Wood. The West Riding troops from Havrincourt made remarkable progress east of Canaldunord.

WHOLE GERMAN LINE STORMED.

They stormed the villages of Grandcourt and Anneux and co-operating with the Ulsters westward of the canal carried the whole German line northward to the Bapaume-Cambrai Road. The West Lancashire Territorials broke into the positions east of Epehy. The Irish troops captured important sections of the Hindenburg Line between Bullecourt and Fontaine-lez-Croisilles. The number of prisoners, guns and material cannot yet be estimated. Fine dull weather favoured the preparations but it broke early yesterday. Rain fell at night and the weather is now stormy.

Recd. 12 noon.

WORK OF THE TANKS.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wires:—Rarely has there been a more dramatic stroke in war than that dealt to the Germans in the latest offensive. The great "impregnable" Hindenburg line has been penetrated at numerous points. It was primarily tanks that did it. The Germans apparently did not suspect our intention to open suddenly a new scene of activities near the Somme and the attack was seemingly a complete surprise. Care was taken to secure the greatest secrecy regarding the plans. Besides ordinary preparation for an attack on a large scale a fleet of tanks had to be brought up close to the line and everything was apparently done without the smallest intimation reaching the enemy's ears. This was truly a remarkable achievement reflecting the greatest credit on everybody concerned.

SUITABLE BATTLEGROUND.

One advantage of sudden change in the scene apart from the element of surprise was that in the region east of Bapaume the battleground is fit for tanks. The soil is not much cut up by shell-holes for the enemy evacuated this area last spring without fighting and we have never previously seriously attacked in this section. The ground is well covered with thick grass making excellent going for both tanks and men Moreover the enemy had not anything like concentration of guns in this sector as he has around Ypres and Passchendaele. Many factors therefore were in our favour, if only the difficulty of maintaining secrecy could be overcome so that the enemy could not mass guns and divisions against us. This secrecy, as stated, was secured.

FORMIDABLE ENEMY DEFENCES.

On the other hand, we had against us here extremely formidable defences of the Hindenburg line which was a great barrier on which the enemy fell back when he retired last spring. The enemy has increased its strength continuously since having made it indeed into a triple cordon of three separate trench systems. The Germans believed they could hold up the armies of the world here. Along a large part of the central portion there is a great tunnel with openings at frequent intervals which makes it unnecessary for troops to move above the ground and keeps the garrison safe from the heaviest gunfire. I believe much of this tunnel is now ours. Each of the three lines was protected with belts of especially stout wire in intricate patterns all co-ordinated with machine-gun posts and strong redoubts, so that apparently the infantry could not approach any point without being swept by machine gun fire. On a considerable sector, the tanks care of that wire to-day and the infantry went through almost unscathed.

AN ATTACK DESCRIBED.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the attack occurred between the vicinity of Havrincourt which was defended by the main Hindenburg line and that of Gonnelieu. The latter village was behind our position. This is roughly the area between big canals. Dunord and De l'Escaut. The rain which had held off for a few days came down slightly on the morning of the attack which was launched without the preliminary bombardment. The guns only started when the tanks advanced.

ADMISSION BY PRISONERS.

Prisoners admit they were utterly surprised. In fact we caught the enemy during the relief of troops, which was going on in the course of ordinary routine. With good ground beneath them the tanks walked up to the tiers of wire, trampled them down and raked the trenches with machine-guns until resistance ceased and the enemy fled to the dugouts. The main Hindenburg trenches had been made especially wide for the express purpose of frustrating tanks but they were still not wide enough and the tanks rolled through or over every obstacle and the losses of our infantry behind were almost unprecedentedly light.

TROOPS AND TANKS PUSHING ON.

In a later despatch Reuter's correspondent says it is believed that at present at least 5,000 prisoners have been taken. It has been raining hard for twenty-four hours. Nevertheless the troops and tanks are still pushing on. They are apparently around Marcoing and penetrating in the direction of Noyelles. It is difficult to get details but it is certain that we have driven a wide wedge into the Hindenburg line. I have just returned from a visit to the positions captured which are enormously strong. There is evidence everywhere that the enemy was taken unawares.

IMPORTANT PROGRESS MADE.

COUNTER-ATTACKS ON CAPTURED POSITIONS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 22.

In a communiqué to-night Field-Marshal Haig says:—Important progress has been made to-day west and south-west of Cambrai despite continuous rain. Reinforcements that the enemy hurried up to oppose the advance were driven out of a further series of villages and other fortified points and many additional prisoners were taken. The tanks again rendered great assistance. We progressed on the right in the direction of Crevecoeur-sur-l'Escaut and captured north-east of Masnieres, a double line of trenches on the east bank of the canal, de l'Escaut where sharp fighting took place and counter-attacks were driven off. The village of Noyelle-de-l'Escaut north of Marcoing was captured early in the morning. Here also heavy fighting occurred and the counter-attacks were successfully repulsed.

The Scottish troops in the morning moving north-eastward from Flesquieres captured the defensive lines south-west of Cantaing and the latter village with 500 prisoners. They continued the advance later and established themselves upwards of five miles behind a former German front line. The West Riding's battalions north of Anneux engaged the enemy south and south-west of the Bourlon wood. The Ulster troops further west crossed the Bapaume-Cambrai road and entered Moeuvres.

Strong counter-attacks on the new positions in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt were defeated.

GUNS AND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

The total guns captured have not yet been ascertained. Eight thousand prisoners including 180 officers have been counted.

AIR-WORK UNDER DIFFICULT CONDITIONS.

Our aeroplanes attempted to work throughout the day on Tuesday in conjunction with the operations between St. Quentin and the Scarpe. Low clouds, mist, strong westerly wind, drizzle and occasional rain throughout the day necessitated the pilots flying fifty feet from the ground and even then at times they were quickly lost in mist.

Continual attempts to maintain contact with the advancing troops were rendered almost impossible by the weather. The enemy's batteries, lorries, aerodromes, transport and railways were bombed and batteries and small groups of infantry machine-gunned.

Valuable information was gained. Only five hostile machines were seen on the battle-front. Eleven of ours were lost owing to mist and the exceptionally low height at which they were compelled to fly.

FRENCH PRESS ON NEW BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY TOTALLY NON-PLUSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 22.
Recd. 2 30 p.m., Nov. 22.

The "Temps" says that the British offensive extends over a front of sixty kilometres. It was launched at a half past six in the morning. The scene was an extraordinary one owing to dense fog which magnified the fantastic weirdness of the tanks inspiring the Germans with awe. No enemy aeroplane or balloon was seen throughout the day. Consequently the enemy guns were ignorant of the whereabouts of the British batteries and fired wildly into the air merely wasting ammunition.

"A VERY GREAT SUCCESS."

MR. BONAR LAW'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 22.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that Field-Marshal Haig's latest attack was undoubtedly a very great success. (Cheers.)

WAR AND MEDICAL PROFESSION.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF SERVICE.

Reviewing the Surgeon-General's triennial report on the civil hospitals and dispensaries of the Presidency for the year 1914-1916 the Bombay Government pay the following tribute to the medical profession:—

The war has made large demands upon the personnel and resources of the presidency and the response has been true to the fine traditions of the medical profession. The whole resources of the presidency have been placed at the disposal of the sick and wounded and no effort spared to alleviate their sufferings. His Excellency in Council has great pleasure in acknowledging the honorary services of Drs. Row, Judah and Shirgaokar, and Messrs. Bhajekar. Gilder, Deshmuk and Duggan in connection with the Lady Hardinge War Hospital and the devoted work of many other medical men, both official and non-official, throughout the presidency. The calling up of three-quarters of the Indian Medical Service and practically the whole of the Military Assistant Surgeon staff for military duty and the volunteering for active service of nearly one-third of the Civil Assistant Surgeons serving in the presidency, as well as the loan to the military department of about 20 per cent. of the Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons in addition to a number of volunteers from the same class imposed a very severe strain upon the staff remaining and the thanks of Government are due to the Surgeon-General himself and his depleted staff for the very efficient administration of the medical department and the satisfactory progress that it has been able to record a period of peculiar stress and difficulty

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First Time in Bombay.
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Mrs. Clayton and Mr. D. B. Binning
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"A Sister to Assist'er".

Mr. and Mrs. McGrath in
"Writing a War Play.

Capt. and Mrs. Trapman
Mr. and Mrs. McGrath in
"A TANGLED WEB"
Mrs. D. B. Binning, contralto.
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THE MARWARI COMMUNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At a recent meeting held under the auspices of the Home Rule League, to protest against the unjustifiable European agitation, Mr. Subedar one of the speakers at the meeting used certain metaphors, to characterise the past and present dealings of the European commercial community towards India. He called them "White Marwaris" to bring into prominence their rapacious conduct and greedy character, unmindful as it seems, or how such words are likely to cast a slur, unintentionally it may be, on the Marwari community as a whole. Whether the metaphor was used intentionally or unintentionally, it suggests that Mr. Subedar has not yet divested himself of the popular belief and the common misunderstanding that a Marwari is a rapacious blood-sucking creature, association with whom should at all costs be got rid of. It is therefore to remove such misunderstanding more than to accuse Mr. Subedar of any misrepresentation, that I have to send this letter to you for publication.

The word "Marwari" denotes all emigrants from Rajputana and includes the Warrior, the Chief, the Pundit, the Merchant Prince and the petty money-lender as well. But in this part of India the mercantile portion of it generally comes under that designation. As such it can roughly be divided into two classes. First there are the great Bankers, financiers of industries and commerce, without whose financial assistance most of the industries in India would be stunted in growth for want of capital. It is these people who have made large undertakings and big enterprises possible in this country and as such are undoubtedly a valuable asset not only in our present industrial condition but also in the future industrial regeneration of our country. They may not be directly interested in industrial concerns as such, but they are carrying on commerce in different parts of this country on a very large scale which is but an essential condition of successful industry. Our veteran economist and statistician Sir Dinshaw Vachha has expressed his frank and generous recognition of the valuable services rendered by the Marwaris in financing large industrial and commercial enterprises which but for them perhaps would not have been thriving so well as they do now. It is this class that represents the majority of the Marwaris whose importance as an "asset to the country" is reported to have been recognised by Mr. Subedar.

The other class is that of the petty money-lender and it is by the dealings of this small class as it appears that the "Marwari" has come to be a byword of reproach, though the term "Marwari" more appropriately signifies the first important class. Even here, however, if we reflect a little, if we look at it from an impartial point of view, we shall find that the popular sense of the word is equally inapplicable. People grumble no doubt that the Marwari charges exorbitant rates of interest, that he is exacting in his demands, rapacious and greedy, a veritable Shylock of Medieval Venice. But how many of them have realised under what circumstances the Marwari has to lend? Does any of them know what risks he has to take in lending and what troubles he has to undergo to recover the amount? The economic law does teach us emphatically, that the lesser the security of the borrower, the greater is the interest charged. Nay, the Marwari has sometimes to lend to people who can offer no security at all. How under these circumstances can he be less exacting in his demands and less watchful of his customers, lest otherwise he should lose his principal? What have those, who cast unjust reproach on the Marwari, to say to this?

Again have not these Marwaris, these petty money-lenders by this their very trade, done in the past inestimable services to the country in their own way? Where did the agriculturist get his credit in former days and who helped him in financing petty industries? Men like Mr. Ranade have borne ample testimony to the valuable services rendered by this moneylending community to sustain agriculture and allied industries, before the advent of the co-operative societies and their introduction in India. This does not mean however that I wholeheartedly justify all their practices or wish for no improvement. But to ignore their services and then in addition to condemn the Marwari is nothing less than to add insult to injury.

And are Marwaris the only money-lenders? Have not other communities taken part in this so-called dismal profession and with the same methods? These other communities go scot free, while the Marwari alone comes to share the reproach mild, uneducated, tolerant creature that he is.

There is another characteristic of the Marwari which though recognised by the general public is nevertheless oftentimes forgotten. Unlike others boastful of their integrity but unmindful of it in time of trial, the Marwari, whenever he comes into trouble or his business fails, would never stoop to unworthy methods to save his wreck but scrupulously pays his last pie to his creditors. He may begin his trade afresh, but deceive his creditors he would never.

Such then being a faithful account of how and under what circumstances the Marwari carries on his business, it is but an irony of fate that with all his usefulness in the economic life of India, he has come to be treated as a "mean dependent who may be neglected with little damage and provoked with little danger." What do you think Sir, is the reason of all this? It is due to want of Western education that the Marwari does not understand his own position in Society. Schools have lately been established and efforts are being made by the members of the community to educate their children which will make them learn their rights and responsibilities and with the advance of education, the Marwari whose inborn commercial instinct and adventurous spirit are well known, is bound to play a still more prominent part than he has hitherto done in the industrial life of his country. The Marwari community is already wide awake and can no more tolerate any unworthy use of its name, especially by men who ought to and claim to know better than the ordinary individual.

Will not men like Mr. Subedar and other communities who have already attained a high level by drinking deep at the fountain of Western education, rise superior to the common prejudices against the Marwaris and not only try to dispel them, but also lend their sympathetic aid to the progress of the community as a matter of national duty?—Yours, etc.

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OTHER ORGANS AFFECTED.

Decaying and distorted teeth permit cavities and crevices, favoring the retention of food debris, in which THE MOST MALIGNANT MICRO-ORGANISMS DEVELOP UNDISTURBED, and, having a direct and inviting entrance to the stomach and intestines cause slow bacterial poisoning, infecting the system generally and the vulnerable organs particularly.

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2. To preserve the contour of the face.
3. To assist articulation of sound.

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 21st Nov. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.911	Inch
Temperature of Air	79.4	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.0	„
Dew Point	73.1	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.812	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	4.0	„
Maximum temperature of Air	84.3	„
Minimum do.	75.4	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	S,WNW,NW.	
Movement of Wind do. do	110 Miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Nov					Nov				
Thur.	22	m 4	46	28	11	22	m 11	37	19	1
		5	21a	24	10		11	4a	19	8
Fri.	23	m 5	49	26	7	23				
		6	46a	25	5		0	42a	18	2
Sat.	24	m 6	53	25	6	24	m 0	42	20	0
		8	7a	26	6		1	38a	17	1
Sun.	25	m 7	53	26	7	25	m 1	59	19	11
		9	7a	27	8		2	25a	16	1
Mon.	26	m 8	47	28	10	26	m 3	0	19	8
		9	59a	28	8		3	8a	15	3
Tues	27	m 9	36	26	11	27	m 3	52	19	5
		10	45a	29	5		3	50a	14	9
Wed.	28	m 10	22	26	11	28	m 4	40	19	2
		11	27a	29	9		4	31a	14	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise:	Sunset
„ 22 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 49m.	„ 6h. 0m.
„ 23 (Friday)	„ 6h. 50m.	„ 6h. 0m.
„ 24 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 50m.	„ 6h. 0m.
„ 25 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 51m.	„ 6h. 0m.
„ 26 (Monday)	„ 6h. 51m.	„ 6h. 0m.
„ 27 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 52m.	„ 6h. 0m.
„ 28 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 53m.	„ 6h. 0m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	6	10	33.5	p.m.
New Moon	14	11	58.5	p.m.
First Quarter	22	3	58.8	a.m.
Full Moon	29	0	11.3	a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 22nd November, 1917, was 30.165 Inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either merourial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 22nd November, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in lower Sind. Night temperature is generally in defect; day temperature is also below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues in defect at Bhuj and Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen but is still in excess in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in the south Konkan; night temperature is generally in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and night temperature are in excess except in south Hyderabad. Day temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased in the Peninsula; it has been nearly genera' in Malabar and local on the south Madras coast. The unsettled conditions in the south of the Bay of Bengal are more marked today. Weather is slightly unsettled also in Beluchistan and the extreme north.

Nearly general rain is likely in south-east Madras and local rain in Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 22nd of November, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st Nov.)	77.8	59.0	68	..	0	—0.81
Jask	82.5	63.4	95	..	0	—0.08
Do. (th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (21st Nov.)	85.8	67.3	68	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	76.8	46.6	56	..	0	—0.01
Rawalpindi	72.2	34.9	64	..	0	—0.17
Lahore	74.0	41.6	92	..	0	—0.05
Hissar	75.4	42.0	69	..	0	..
Ambala	73.0	44.3	90	..	0	—0.25
Delhi	73.2	52.3	57	..	0	—0.07
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	78.2	47.0	47	..	0	—0.10
Cawnpore	75.0	49.9	80	..	0	—0.29
Allahabad	77.7	47.7	72	..	0	—0.24
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	80.7	44.0	54	..	0	0
Karachi	82 9	60.3	44	..	0	—0 05
Ajmer	74.4	42.8	73	..	0	—0.09
Jaipore	79.5	42.8	53	..	0	—0.03
Kotah	79.0	50.6	65	..	0	—0.02
Mount Abu	72.2	54.8	48	..	0	—0.16
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	80.8	53.7	55	..	0	—0 09
Dwarka	82.4	62.8	84	..	0	0
Veraval	89.4	66.5	66	..	0	—0.23
Rajkot	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhavnagar Para	87.6	61.8	71	..	0	—0.17
Surat	87.9	67.9	82	..	0	—0.11
Ahmedabad	83.8	64.6	35	..	0	—0.12
Deesa	88.2	66.4	48	..	0	—0.10
Neemuch	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indore	83.3	55.8	50	..	0	—0.10
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	80.2	51.1	65	..	0	—0.32
Saugor	80.2	52.8	42	..	0	—0.29
Hoshangabad	83.7	55.8	54	..	0	—0.32
Khandwa	88.6	65.3	58	..	0	—0.28
Akola	91.2	64.5	55	..	0	—0.38
Amraoti	86.8	63.8	52	..	0	—0.42
Nagpur	86.6	59.9	60	..	0	—0.58
Chanda	85.6	59.7	72	..	0	—0.61
Raipur	81.7	56.4	62	..	0	—0 34
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.3	74.1	83	..	0	—0.37
Ratnagiri	89.7	73.1	68	..	0.98	+0.59
Marmugao	81.8	74.6	84	..	5.95	+4.99
Karwar	84.7	71.7	92	..	1.10	—0 51
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.2	63.9	83	..	1.40	+1.04
Ahmednagar	82.3	63.5	83	0.04	1.14	+0.66
Poona	84.0	65.1	96	..	3.65	+2.93
Sholapur	85.8	65.0	75	0.06	0.54	—0.29
Bijapur	80.0	65.1	96	..	1.07	+0.20
Belgaum	76.3	64.3	78	0.04	4.61	+3 14
Aurangabad	85.2	59.2	74	..	0.38	—0.08
Nizamabad (Indar)	86.4	61.7	74	..	0	—0.54
Hyderabad	79.9	62.7	76	..	1.49	+0.65
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.2	72.0	85	0.42	2.36	—0.21
Calicut	82.8	72.4	93	..	3.59	—0.43
Cochin	87.1	72.6	81	0.34	10.70	+5.16
Colombo	81.9	73.7	92	0.25	5.76	—4.78
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.8	70.0	82	..	11.29	+6.74
Bellary	84.3	66.7	73	..	2.14	+0.54
Cuddapah	85.1	68.5	84	..	3.90	+1.49
Madras	82.7	74.2	86	0.02	3.76	—5.76
Bangalore	79.5	62.6	76	..	0	—2.46
Coimbatore	79	164.8	80	0.02	5.41	+2.78
Trichinopoly	76.3	72.1	86	0.03	3.56	—0.10
Negapatam	79.0	71.7	93	3.20	11 67	+0.47

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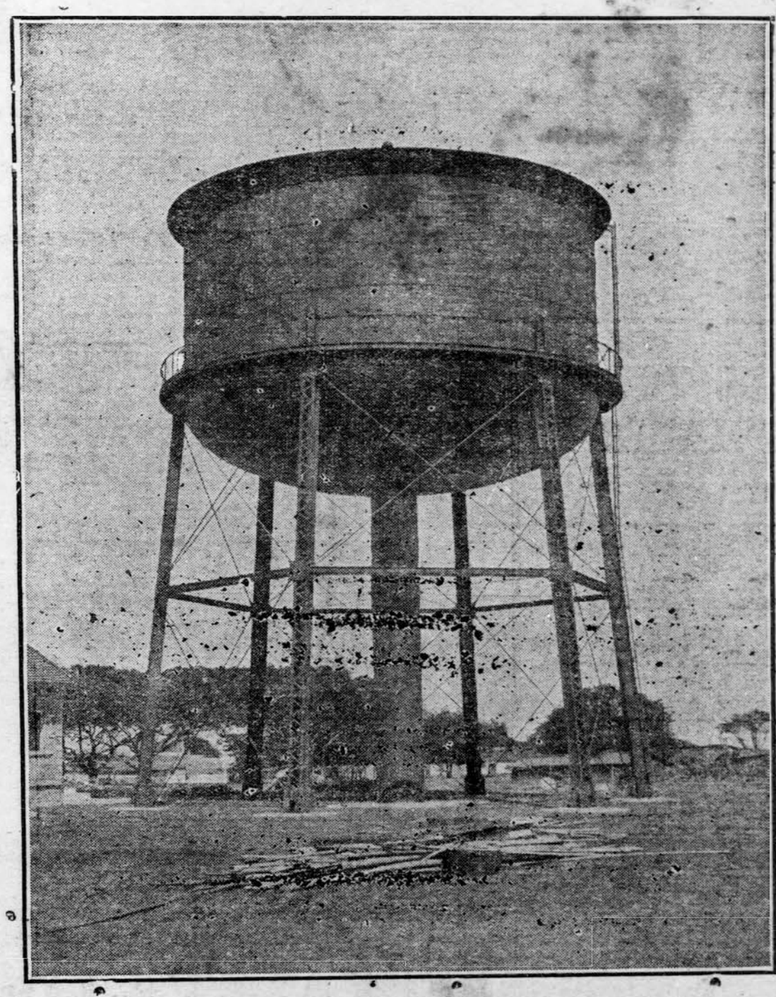

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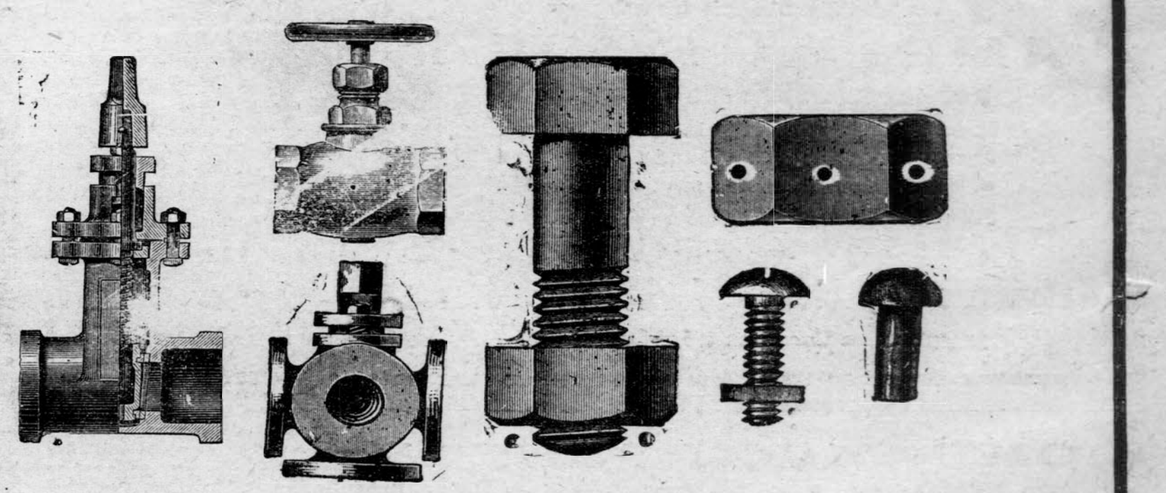

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